ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,691—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

LISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE I..DIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. GANGES, SAILING on the 22nd May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY. Passengers from Europe or China will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	21st May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 18, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 21st May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Fuareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE AT MAHABALESHWAR.

1	ELPHINSTONE HALL	In one compound.
2	VALENTINE LODGE.	
3	THE GROVE.	Do. do.
4	THE BOWER.	

Offers should be sent to the Minister of Indore State.
Further particulars can be had from ANANT PRASAD BHAIYA at Elphinstone Hall, Mahabaleshwar.
RAMPERTAP HARBILAS.
Indore, 13th May, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scorvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY;
BY
TODARMAL;
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS STILL.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	,,	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	,,	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	,,	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	,,	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	,,	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	,,	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	,,	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	,,	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	,,	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	,,	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	,,	27 8	15 0	33 8	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	,,	21 8	12 8	24 0	13 0
CARLOWITZ	,,	15 8	8 8	17 4	9 8
FUNF KIRCHNER	,,	14 0	8 0	15 8	9 0
SOMLAUER	,,	17 0	9 4	19 0	10 4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

The Illustrated POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, Illustrated with 4,800 Engravings of Foreign Postage Stamps, 45 Portraits of Regents and 92 National Arms of various countries. By Richard Sent, Sixth Edition, Entirely Revised and brought up to end of 1893. Bound Ornamental cloth gilt with sprinkled edges. Quarto, 12 by 10, 528 leaves, printed one side only 15 0
Stanley Gibbon's Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Postage Stamps, 10th and latest Edition, 1895-6, with upwards of 5,000 Engravings. Cloth flush 3 0

NOW IN THE PRESS.
WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

THE "ASIAN" POCKET BOOK

FOR 1895-96.
BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
Containing the Racing Calendar for INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON, for the past Season, with Indices to the Meetings and Horses, and a List of Meetings to come ; the RULES of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB ; the RULES of the CALCUTTA TURF CLUB ; the Colors of Principal Owners, and Names and Weights of Jockeys and Gentlemen Riders,

THE "KEYNOTES" SERIES.—Rs. 3 Each.

Each volume with specially-designed Title-page by AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

Nobody's Fault. By Netta Syrett.
Platonic Affections. By John Smith.
Keynotes. By George Egerton.
The Dancing Faun. By George Farr.
Poor Folk. Translated from the Russian of F. Dostoievsky by Lena Milman. With a Preface by George Moore.
A Child of the Age. By Francis Adams.
The Great God Pan and The Inmost Light. By Arthur Machen.
Discords. By George Egerton.
The Woman who Did. By Grant Allen.
Women's Tragedies. By H. D. Lowry.
Grey Roses. By Henry Harland.
At the First Corner and Other Stories. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Monochromes. By Ella D'Arcy.
At the Relton Arms. By Evelyn Sharp.
The Gist from the Farm. By Gertrude Dix.
The Mirror of Music. By Stanley V. Makower.
Yellow and White. By W. Carlton Dawe.
The Mountain Lovers. By Fiona Macleod.
The Woman Who Didn't. By Victoria Crosse.
The Three Impostors. By Arthur Machen.
The British Barbarians. By Grant Allen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

FOR THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FITTED BAGS.
TRAVELLING RUGS,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near ZoomaMusjid, Bombay.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDFRS OR PINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	8 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case..... Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... ,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... ,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames ..... ,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"DOVE" BEER

Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.
Per doz. Rs. 6 and 4.

SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1896.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURE'S TONIC

SETTLES THE LIVER,
KILLS FEVER,
GIVES A GOOD APPETITE
AND SOUND SLEEP.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

COLOURED—
—SHIRTS

—NEW BLUES—
—NEW PINKS—
SPOTS, STRIPES AND FIGURES.

NEW
SOFT KEMPTON SHIRTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,939 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,36,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1896.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertion, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, it being a Public Holiday to be observed as the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

NOTICE TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

THE Karachi District Local Board having decided to DISCONTINUE the maintenance of the TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at KARACHI, TENDERS are invited for the Lease or Purchase of the Property.

All particulars will be supplied on application, either by letter, or personally, to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

R. GILES,
Collector of Karachi.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 11th May, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	16 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crusaed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collazed and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II, with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I, which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Lodestone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Maywns, Medea and Mais.—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis in Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Laurce.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Aroana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon,
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods,
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Krr.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols ☉, ☊, & ☋.
3 Fallen Gods.
Polar versus Solar Worship.
The Tonoyo.
The White Wall,
Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
Danae
Seb-Kronos,

THE KABFIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVENS-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally,
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone,

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers,
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

F. GREENWOOD.

"The Chinese side of your researches displays an unusual amount of care and accuracy."

TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE,

"I find it most interesting reading, and am lost in wonder how so much erudite information could have been collected in any one lifetime,"

WOLSELEY.

"In the future no man ought to write a treatise on any of the great mythologies of the world until after he has read and carefully digested the 'Night of the Gods.'

"This sentiment you are free to use with any publisher."

WM. F. WARREN (President) Boston University.

"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind."—"Times," July 7.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY

At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)

At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

Paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the Fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

RE-RIOT,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER 1894.

ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low. and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

OPINIONS:

"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."

It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).

"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be has from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,-20
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£4½ to 4 5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	675
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	67
Aurangabad S & M Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld	900	650	500	dvdRs.40	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	650	500	dvdRs.25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,720
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	910
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,100
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	790
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	625
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	60
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	640
Ghandatan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	960
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,540
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	550
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	750
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khanagam Manfg Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	875
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	276
Lowji Nusserwanji Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,220
Madras United	328	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	520
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockji Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,325
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pas
National	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	610
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvdRs20	505
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,760
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,740
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	945
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	307½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
assoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	5	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Vanishunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£109	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,155
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press Co	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co, Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	190
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Gort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hinguf Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	57½
Motisati Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munguar M	1,000	250	all	15	1625
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	515
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	39
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	385
Shid and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	20
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,235

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Battery	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,425
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India					
Flour Mills	1,500	300	250	17	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	375	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	300	500	300	30	200
Maharana Roe Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	630
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,125
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-12
Do. do. new	"	27-10
Australia bar Gold	"	27-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-11
Sovereigns	"	17-7¼
Do. Dragons	"	17-6
Silver 7	"	24 ⅞
10% Do.	"	24-32

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.
Rangers' Football Club, annual meeting, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 6 p.m.
Annual entertainment, Dadur Victoria Social Club, 7-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ganges entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Oriental yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kt. Bachelor left the dock yesterday.

POLO—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—Lieutenant E. J. Keane will not deliver his lecture on Burmah-to-night, but at some future date, of which due intimation will be given.

RANGERS' F. C.—The annual general meeting for the election of officers, etc., for the coming season will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 6 o'clock, sharp. All members are earnestly requested to attend and be punctual.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Genu Hari, a groom in the employ of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, while working in his master's stable on Sunday, was kicked by a horse on his shin. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Sarabai, a woman, residing at Bander Street, Mandvie, sustained serious internal injuries, on Saturday last, by an accidental fall down the flights of a staircase. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE STUDENT.—Hormusji Pestonji Kullianiwalla, a Parsee student, committed suicide by taking arsenic, about four days back. He died last evening from the effects of the poison. The cause of his committing suicide is at present a mystery. An inquest will be held this morning.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out, on Saturday afternoon, in a quantity of cotton, stored in a room in the Star of India Mills. The mill hose was worked, and the fire was soon put out. Spontaneous cumbustion was said to be the cause of the fire. The damage to the cotton has not yet been ascertained by the insurance authorities.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of April last 4 horses and 13 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 59 bullocks and 12 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. Three hundred and eighty offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 30 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

RAID ON A BAGATELLE TABLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloan, yesterday, charged Totasing, Mowji Meghji, Haji Cassim, and twenty others, the first with keeping a common gaming-house, and the others with gambling at the bagatelle table. It appears that, on Saturday night, Inspector Sloan made a raid on the house, in which the accused were engaged in gambling, and arrested them all, subsequently liberating them on bail. The first accused, on Sunday night, went to a neighbouring gaming-house, where he, in an altercation with the owner of the house, Totasing, sustained serious internal injuries, with the result that he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained. The magistrate, after recording evidence in the case, fined Meghji and Haji Cassim Rs. 20 each, while the rest were fined Rs. 4 each. The case against Totasing was allowed to stand over, and in reference to one of the prisoners, who failed to appear in pursuance of the bail-bond, a warrant was ordered to be issued.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAHOMEDAN.—On Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan woman, named Aniba, of bad repute, who was passing along the Bapty Road, on a visit to a friend's house, was assaulted by a Madrasi, named Moona Swami Savapadia. The Madrasi, who is also a person of bad repute, first abused the woman, and then lifted her up and threw her on to the ground. Mahomed Guffoor, a friend, remonstrated with the accused, whereupon the latter threw him down also and ran away. Abdool Guffoor followed him, and overtook the accused at the corner of the 13th Kamatipura Lane, when the latter turned round and gave the man a blow, felling him to the ground, and rendering him unconscious. The accused was arrested at the Byculla Railway Station preparatory to his leaving for Kaliyan. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and the case was remanded till the recovery of the injured man. Abdool Guffoor, the injured man, who was removed to the hospital, died from the effects of the wound last evening. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning touching the death of Guffoor.

THEFT OF A "WILD" PIGEON.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe prosecuted Tulsi Wanda and Setur Kumtar, Hindu lads, for theft of a wild pigeon, valued at four annas, and belonging to Bechar, a Hindu grocer. Prosecution alleged that pigeons were often missed from complainant's aviary by the side of his roof, and when the first accused was seen taking out one pigeon from the cage and passing it to the second accused, the complainant called out "thief, thief," and a police sepoy arrested them with the pigeon in accused's possession. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, who defended accused, said that the pigeon was a bird of nature, and asked his Worship to discharge the accused, because he said it being a wild one, and when it flew up and sat on the bundle which was carried by the accused, the latter thought it had no owner, and consequently captured it. Mr. Jolliffe drew the magistrate's attention to the fact that birds were often before missed from complainant's aviary. The magistrate convicted the accused upon the evidence, which, he said, was clear, and sentencing them to a day's imprisonment, fined them Rs. 10 each, or in default each to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS: AN ABORTIVE PARADE.—Orders were issued for a parade in drill order for Saturday of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, but those interested in the movement will be sorry to hear that not sufficient men turned up to warrant the Commandant in holding the parade. The assembly was intended as a preliminary to the Queen's Birthday Parade on Wednesday next, and Colonel Whiting (Cammandant) had specially made arrangements to get away from his professional duties to drill the men in the "feu de joie" manœuvres, in anticipation of their taking part on Wednesday in the general parade, Capt. Thompson, Lieutenants Armstong and Norman, and Major Bellers (Adjutant) also attended the parade in the hope of seeing a sufficiently large assembly to encourage the idea which had prompted the order; but alas! after waiting about twenty minutes the line which faced the Colonel was pitifully small, and the men were consequently dismissed, and their participation in the Birthday Parade abandoned! The officers of this Corps are to be greatly sympathized with, for an adverse fate appears to have been militating against good attendances for some time past.—"Deccan Herald."

THE POONA HUNT.—As we reported a few days ago, Dr. Bull, the M. F. H. of the Poona Hunt, whilst in England bought twenty couples of hounds to replace the pack which was sold to Mhow at the close of last season. The new dogs were specially selected by Dr. Bull, and are of a smaller and slighter build than those worked last season, being of the average height of twenty-one and a-half inches. This type of hound, it is thought, is more fitted for this country, and the dogs will do better work by reason of their size, and are, moreover, less likely to run to fat than a heavier hound. They are expected in Bombay about the 26th instant, having left Liverpool in the Anchor liner Persia on the 30th ultimo. There are said to be plenty of jackals just now round about Poona, and the season will probably open about the middle of July, when the rains have brought up the young grass. The Committee of the Hunt Club will have to appoint another Master, and a meeting will probably take place soon for this purpose. The Club have done all in their power to preserve foxes and jacks from destruction in the vicinity, and the season promises to open well.—"Deccan Herald."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

CURIOUS ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE OF AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Haroon Oomar was charged with the theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 71, the property of one Haji Hoosein. Mr. Salmon, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears that the accused was a boarder in the house of the complainant. On the morning of the 1st instant, the complainant went to his work, leaving the accused in his room. Some two hours afterwards, the accused left the house, telling the wife of the complainant that he was going to Poona. After the departure of the accused the woman discovered the loss of the ornaments from an unlocked box. Information was given to the police, who subsequently found out that the accused was at Rajapuri, in the Ratnagiri District. Information was accordingly sent to the Rajapuri police, and the accused was there arrested and sent down to Bombay in charge of two police sepoys by a coasting steamer. On the morning of the 3rd instant, the sea had become very rough, and one of the escorts became ill, so that the other had the charge of the accused. Taking this opportunity, the accused asked to be conducted on the deck for a drink. When on the deck the accused somehow evaded the vigilance of the escort in charge, and jumped overboard. Information was given to the Mahomedan captain, who stopped the engines, and a search was made for the accused, but he was not found. The same day a fishing boat picked up the accused, but as he had handcuffs on one of his hands, the men in the boat took him to be a life convict, and on their arrival in the Janjira harbour, on the 5th inst., handed the accused to the police there, from whence he was brought down to Bombay. On Saturday, the accused was placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, when he admitted the theft of Rs. 48 worth of ornaments, which were found upon his person at the time of his arrest. Mr. Dastur, yesterday, recorded evidence in the case, which was remanded.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A DENTIST.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. N. P. Pavri, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. G. Almeida, manager to Messrs. T. S. Bennett and Co., opticians, and filed an information, charging Mr. William Henry Radenhurst, who styles himself a dentist, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 300.

The complainant, in his information, said that he knew one William Henry Radenhurst, a European, who professed to be a dentist. About a fortnight ago accused proposed to him to start a dentistry business in Bombay in a joint partnership. Complainant was to supply the necessary funds for the purpose, while accused was to teach him dental surgery, and they both were to be joint proprietors of the concern, and to share the profits equally. Accused represented to him that he should lend him in advance Rs. 300, as he required it urgently to buy some furniture for the office, to meet charges for advertisements, and other sundry expenses which had to be incurred in making the requisite preliminary preparations. On the 4th instant, they both went to Mr. B. Byramji, the House Agent, to make arrangements for the renting of premises for the proposed business, and thence they went and saw Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, solicitor, whom they gave instructions to prepare a deed of partnership. Subsequently, on the faith of the representations made by accused, complainant advanced him Rs. 300, asking him to pass a receipt for the same, which he promised to do the next day. As the receipt was not forthcoming at the time specified, complainant suspected that there was something wrong, and pressed him for a receipt, which he again promised to send by post. Accused never turned up after that, and on enquiry it was found he had absconded from Bombay. He had now returned, but was in hiding, and complainant under the circumstances charged him with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and applied for a warrant of arrest.

On reading the information, his Worship remarked that the transaction was one of a civil nature, and declined to issue a warrant.

Mr. Pavri contending that it was a clear case of cheating, the magistrate eventually granted a summons against the accused.

THE JAMSETJI NESSERWANJI PETIT COLABA LIBRARY.

AN annual general meeting of the Library was held in its premises on the 15th instant, Mr. Merwanji Rustomji presiding. Mr. J. S. Cola, the honorary secretary and treasurer, read the report for the past two years, 1894 and 1895, which referred to the death of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, who was a trustee as well as a member of the Committee. After the death of Mr. Framji, his son, Mr. Jejeebhoy, was appointed to fill up his father's place, and he has promised to endow the Library with a handsome donation. The report further referred to a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., to perpetuate the name of his son, as well as to the annual donation of Rs. 40 from Mr. Hormasjee Naorojee Cooper. During the two years under review, 58 names stood on the rolls of the Library, the daily average attendance of members being 15, while the monthly average issue of books, &c., was 75. The total expenditure during the two years was Rs. 985, which was met from subscriptions, donations and interest on the Trust Fund, which at present amounts to Rs. 9,000, the balance of interest at the Bank of Bombay being Rs. 500 nearly. During these years, 153 books were purchased and presented, out of which one hundred and twelve books were presented by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet. Thus there are at present altogether 1,295 books. The report concludes by thanking the donors, particularly Bai Dinbai Nesserwanji Petit, who largely patronises this institution by presents of books and many periodicals. Resolutions were passed adopting the committee's report and accounts for 1894 and 1895; electing a new managing committee; appointing Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal an auditor for the ensuing years, 1896 and 1897; and thanking the auditor and the retiring committee, especially the honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. S. Cola, for the energy and industry with which he managed the affairs of the Library during the past two years. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—51 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Clan Macrae s—49 cases ginger, French Frand Co.
Hillbrook s—4 bales printing paper, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—5 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 100 cases candles, R A Hoosen; 7 cases cutlery &c, A H Hassum and Co; 25 cases soap, Abdoolally Shaikadam.

FROM LONDON.
Carthage s—31 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 40 cases medicine; 17 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co; 111 cases port and sherry, 33 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 69 packages oilmenstores &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 6 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 7 cases cheese, and 13 cases bacon, Eduljee Bezonjee; 17 cases cheese, 23 cases gin, and 7 parcels mails and tobacco, Treacher and Co.
Mazagon s—17 bales paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 6 cases oilmenstores, Tyebally Goolamhusein.
Ras Rowa s—10 packages medicine, Khimchand Visram; 3 cases medicine, Hurakjee Visram; 4 cases glass paper, Mahomedally A Rupawalee.

FROM HULL.
Congo s—100 cases bleaching powder, Khatow Mackonjee S and W Co.

FROM NEWYORK.
Bencroy s—60 barrels lubricating oil, Standard Oil Company of Newyork.

FROM BOULOGNE.
Carthage s—20 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·801
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 91·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 133

* From midnight to midnight.

DUELLING in Germany may involve, it seems, even a judge on the Bench. The *Times* gives a curious instance:—"Before a court in West Germany three persons had recently to answer for a cowardly attack which they had made upon a fourth person. The assessor who heard the case expressed the opinion that the conduct was 'not gentlemanlike,' but, unluckily for him, one of the accused was an officer of the reserve who promptly challenged him. The assessor, who was also an officer of the reserve refused to fight, on the ground that he had uttered the words in the performance of his judicial duties. The court of honour of the officers corps to which the assessor belonged insisted that he should accept the challenge." It seems hardly possible for militarism to go further than this.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4, MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Temperature in Shade. Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·547	WNW	7	102·0	69·9	60	0·43	2·32	−1·08
Agra	29·576	SW	9	109·0	75·3	38	0·02	0·24	−1·55
Cawnpore	29·590	WNW	7	107·5	84·0	44	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·560	...	4	111·9	85·2	31	..	0·97	−1·35
Jhansi	29·6·8	NW	5	110·7	82·2	39	..	0·64	−1·13
Jacobabad	29·448	E	8	119·5	83·5	48	..	1·00	−0·39
Karachi	29·652	WSW	17	91·8	80·0	79	..	0·14	−1·70
Joypore	29·650	W	9	109·8	77·9	35	..	0·31	−1·52
Ajmere	29·652	Calm	2	102·4	78·6	45	..	0·07	−1·60
Deesa	29·715	WSW	26	104·9	78·0	65	..	..	−0·62
Ahmedabad	29·732	SW	6	107·8	80·1	59	..	..	...
Bhuj	29·679	SW	32	96·0	74·2	70	..	0·14	−0·49
Rajkot	29·744	WSW	21	103·9	77·6	59	..	0·03	−0·39
Veraval	29·769	WSW	11	87·6	81·7	81	..	..	...
Neemuch	29·732	W	15	101·8	78·1	62	..	0·04	−1·18
Indore	29·762	W	10	101·6	78·1	67	..	0·03	−1·11
Saugor	29·655	N W	5	105·8	79·1	38	0·05	0·49	−2·22
Jubulpore	29·634	WSW	5	107·5	84·1	22	..	0·10	−3·07
Hoshangabad	29·713	NW	18	106·5	82·5	50	..	0·25	−1·97
Khandwa	29·758	NW	14	105·2	82·1	56	..	...	−1·54
Raipur	29·634	NNW	12	111·5	86·4	21	..	0·45	−2·62
Nagpur	29·643	NNW	15	110·2	86·5	38	..	0·45	−2·98
Amrsoti	29·718	W	13	106·9	81·8	53	..	...	−2·70
Akola	29·747	WNW	16	107·7	82·3	50	..	0·04	−2·39
Surat	29·771	SSW	L	91·6	83·6	74	..	...	−0·40
Malegaon	29·777	WSW	14	105·8	77·6	55	..	...	−1·56
Bombay	29·817	WSW	7	91·9	83·9	74	..	0·06	−0·37
Poona	29·788	WSW	18	96·6	72·9	58	..	2·87	+0·13
Ahmednagar	29·787	W	12	102·4	73·4	55	..	1·58	...
Aurangabad	29·7·9	W	7	105·0	75·2	56	..	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·781	NW	8	104·7	77·9	50	..	0·71	−2·52
Ratnagiri	29·812	WNW	5	92·9	83·3	68	..	0·34	−0·39
Belgaum	29·788	WNW	25	92·7	70·7	70	0·04	2·69	−2·65
Goa	29·816	W	9	91·4	77·2	79	0·01	0·37	...
Karwar	29·811	NW	7	91·3	81·9	79	0·06	0·54	−2·99
Mangalore	29·813	NNW	4	91·8	82·9	76	..	5·14	−1·11
Calicut	29·806	WSW	12	91·9	83·4	81	..	6·81	−6·62
Cochin	29·829	NW	9	91·0	81·1	77	..	13·85	−7·39
Bangalore	29·779	W	10	94·3	73·3	67	..	5·51	−2·26
Secunderabad	29·678	NW	15	103·7	83·7	38	..	1·28	−2·37
Masulipatam	29·625	NW	10	110·2	86·0	56	..	0·94	−3·39
Bellary	29·760	NW	10	103·2	80·3	44	..	3·75	−0·43
Cuddapah	29·723	W	M	107·8	87·0	47	..	6·95	−1·08
Madras	29·676	WSW	8	108·8	84·5	53	..	19·35	−2·18
Coimbatore	29·791	SW	5	97·4	75·8	85	..	3·44	−5·70
Trichinopoly	29·724	WSW	11	107·2	82·7	59	..	9·60	−3·00
Negapatam	29·734	SW	13	107·6	82·9	63	..	38·19	+5·97
Colombo	29·829	WSW	11	90·0	82·5	68	..	34·53	−15·06
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore and Jhansi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are steep to very steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years! !!

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MANGOES.—Bombay Mangoes, Alphonso, Rs. 3, and Pyree Mangoes Rs. 2 per Dozen. Outstation Orders executed. B. TUKINA, Khara Kua, Bombay.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Indore State High School, an Experienced HEAD-MASTER, knowledge of Hindi and Marathi desirable. Salary Rs. 150. Applications, enclosing Testimonials, and full particulars, to be sent to the DIRECTOR of STATE EDUCATION, Indore.

WANTED, for the Holkar College, a PROFESSOR of Sanskrit. Salary commencing at Rs. 150. None but Graduates, with honours, need apply. Applications, enclosing Testimonials, to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Holkar College, Indore.

WANTED, a Second-hand BROUGHAM (double-seated) or a small landau by an English maker. For particulars, apply by letter to "S. M. B." care of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, a NURSE to attend on a lady. Salary, Rs. 15 with food. Apply "Rex," care of this Paper.

WANTED an M. A. to teach MATHEMATICS and LOGIC in the Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad. A Kayastha will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Applications (to be addressed to the Secretary KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, Allahabad) will be received up to the 30th May 1896.

WANTED, for Karachi, European ENGINEER, to take charge of Cotton Press. Previous experience with Cotton Presses desirable. Apply by letter to the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

FRESH STOCK of Tart Fruits in Bottles. Rhubarb, Annas 8. Gooseberries, As. 9, Greengages and Apples, As. 10 each. Cherries and Black Currants, As. 12 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona is a First class Upper-Storied and most Comfortable HOTEL in Poona. Rooms bright: Airy and commodious. Each family has separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"In the event of my making another stay in Mahableshwar, I should certainly put up here again."—W. S., 10th Co. L. Infantry,

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN AIRY OFFICE ROOM, 26½ by 16½ TO LET. Apply to M. P. BATHA and Co., 44, Tamarind Lane.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; HEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

DR. U. L. DESAI, M. D., B.S., &c., SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

CONSULTATION 2 to 5-30; 55, Apollo Street, Opposite Share Bazaar, BOMBAY.

Residence SAGAR PALACE, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Piano every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM.

Church Gate House, First Floor.

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.

A CHOICE DELICACY, quite a novelty. These Cherries are shipped direct from the house of

GIRALAMO LUXARDO

at ZARA.

PRICES.

Large bottles ..... each Rs. 3 0

Small " ..... " 1 12

Cash or V. P. P.

To be obtained only from

B. SMYTH & CO.,

31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR LUXARDO'S BRANDS OF LIQUEUR AND BITTERS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest news through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now give below our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons —

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	35,000	32,000	22,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	20,000	44,000	14,000
" " Continent	12,000	41,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,044,000	7,764,000	5,721,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,603,000	3,227,000	2,719,000
" " to Continent do.	2,077,000	3,057,000	2,125,000
" Stock in the Ports	393,000	581,000	494,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,840,000	3,889,800	3,553,880
" " Surats	351,000	220,780	347,390

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,090,000	1,681,290	1,687,600
" London	5,000	9,800	8,000
American Afloat	70,000	103,000	72,000
East Indian "	15,000	17,500	19,000
Total	1,180,000	1,810,790	1,786,600
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-8d.	3 5-8d.	4 1-.
" Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	5-8d.	15-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 8,05,217
" " Branches	"	" 2,36,667
Other "	Inc.	" 7,45,530
Government Securities	"	" 1,98,447
Other Authorized "	"	" 10,999
Loans on Govt. "	"	" 8,47,124
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 2,75,822
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 24,054
Cash	Dec.	" 5,18,573

Though Money was in fairly good demand during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day the figures of the Return again show but little comparative change from those in the week preceding, the Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon disclosing a diminution of some 5½ lakhs, at 117¼ lakhs, compared with an addition on the previous Saturday of about 6¼ lakhs. In the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money the most noticiable changes are an increse of 7½ lakhs in Private Deposits on the one hand, and an addition of 8¼ lakhs to Loans on the other, the net falling off in trade requirements having been 1¾ lakhs, against a decrease of 5½ lakhs shown in the previous Return. In Government Deposits there had been a diminution of 10½ lakhs in the aggregate.

COTTON.—The market has been steady to-day, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 2,300 bales in all, made up of 200 each of Oomra, and Dhulia, at Rs. 173, and Rs. 161, respectively; 100 each of Oojein, at Rs. 164, Bhownuggur, at Rs. 175, Mowah, at Rs. 181, and Pachora, at Rs. 165; 450 Jawara, at Rs. 166; 500 each of Dhollera, at Rs. 174 to Rs. 184½, and Compta at Rs. 195½; and 50 Wardha, at Rs. 174; while the Mills have taken only 100 bales Broach at Rs. 212, and 100 Julgaon at Rs. 170.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, and the price of *Hard Yellow* has declined 1 anna per cwt. Quotations are as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	4-10-0	"
No. 1 Club, Delhi "	4-10-0	"
Red, Delhi "	4-8-0	"
Hard, Yellow "	4-4-0	"
Red, Ahmedabad "	4-8-0	"
Hard, Red "	3-12-0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done in a steady market, and prices are unchanged as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 7 0 0 to Rs.	7 2 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7 2 0 to "	7 3 0	"
Do. do Cawnpore	" 6 13 0 to "	6 15 0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6 5 0 to "	6 7 0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42 0 0 to "	43 0 0	"
Do. Mixed	" 39 0 0 to "	40 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,151 bales.
Wheat	35,949 cwts.
Linseed	23,541 "
Rapeseed	3,463 "
Poppyseed	5,560 "
Groundnuts	1,804 "
Castorseed	5,237 "
Rice	4,400 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing has been doing in this market, and prices remain as they were before.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s.1 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s.1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. At the latter rate a moderate amount of Bills changed hands early in the day, but resales coming out and more Merchants' Paper offering, rates rose 1-32d. all round, and closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1'46¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened strong in tone at 110 7-16 for Money and 110⅜ for Account, and closed on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been some further activity in the market, and in Mill Scrip prices have advanced, while other quotations are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th May, compared with the Statement of 9th May, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	May 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,31,451	48,26,234
Do. do. at Branches	42,74,628	139,37,599
Other Deposits	3,21,21,399	3,28,69,929
Post Bills	2,144	6,916
Credits, undrawn	25,37,361	30,14,869
Rs...	5,98,69,884	5,98,55,807
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	68,82,532	76,80,979
Other authorised Securities	42,04,121	42,15,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	83,88,593	82,88,202
Loans do. do. do.	94,64,203	103,11,327
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,78,31,615	1,75,51,783
Dead Stock	4,03,451	4,03,451
Stamps and Stationery	20,834	20,919
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,33,680	2,57,731
Cash	1,24,40,355	1,17,22,282
Rs...	5,98,69,884	5,98,55,807

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Bhamo route, to China, right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	45 p.m.	...	9
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	1
" Karachi	...	4	...	1
" Madras	...	45	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—May 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Clarence J Barrett, of Bailaghat, of a daughter.

SPARKES-MADGE—May 8, at Indore, Mrs G J Sparkes-Madge, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—May 10, at Etawah, (N-W P), Elizabeth Baxter, relict of the late William George Baxter, aged 76 years and 3 months.

LACY—May 9, at Agra, after a long illness, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr J C Lacy.

MYERS—May 8, at his Agency, Jubbulpore, of fever, Herbert Edgar Benjamin, second son of the late Robert and Eliza Myers, aged 46 years.

PEDLER—May 12, at Ada Villa, Darjeeling, suddenly, Elizabeth Margaret, the beloved wife of Alexander Pedler F R S, of the Bengal Education Department, aged 37 years.

WILLIAMS—May 12, at Murree, Hopton Addams, son of Captain and Mrs G Williams, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1896.

DR. CONON DOYLE in his latest letter from Wady Halfa speaks of the news of the fall of Kassala as the great sensation of the day. Everyone was endeavouring to forecast the influence which the supposed catastrophe might have on the fortunes of the expedition which is to wrest Dongola from the Mahdist in the coming September. The news was apparently a mere desert rumour, having doubtless the same origin, in the possibility of things, as the telegram which went the rounds of Europe about the same time. Seeing that just previously General Baldissera had been authorized to withdraw the garrison if he saw occasion for that step, it was only natural that a report should become current that what was apparently inevitable had already come to pass. The rumour, if not altogether baseless, was at all events premature. Kassala still holds out, and owing to the setting in of the rains will remain practically safe for two or three months to come. For the moment the pressure on the Italians has been sensibly relieved. The Italian Government has prudently withdrawn 15,000 of the 40,000 troops lately in the Erythrean Colony. General Baldissera has carried out the plan of concentration which he recommended when consulted by the Crispi Cabinet before the disaster at Adowa. The army has retired within the lines of Asmara, and now occupies a very strong position, which King Menelik's Shoan army of 100,000 men cannot force. The lines extend to the River Mareb, which is the western limit of the territory now held. With the 25,000 men still under his command the Generalissimo can remain in complete security until the close of the rainy season in September. During the rains military operations are impossible. No doubt the Government has been influenced by two considerations in calling home fifteen thousand of the army of occupation at the present time: the desire to avoid useless mortality from fever and dysentery; and the heavy expense of supplying so large a force with food, which must be all brought by sea. This latter difficulty is greatly increased by the badness or rather the non-existence of roads in the Colony. If the military operations have to be resumed after the rains, the troops which have been recalled to Italy can be sent back to the seat of war, or replaced by others. With respect to Kassala it is difficult to understand how that fortified town can be held now that Adigrat has been evacuated and the whole country west of the Mareb abandoned. It is to be noted that the Duke of Sermoneta, the Italian Minister of War, has stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the question of Kassala must be determined solely with regard to Italian interests—"not forgetting our friendly sentiments towards Great Britain." This declaration was apparently evoked by a somewhat indiscreet pronouncement by Signor Crispi, the late Premier, in favour of holding Kassala at all costs as the price to be paid for the friendship of England, who would regard its evacuation as an act of treason to her interests. Such a view, it may be safely said, is not shared by the British Cabinet, which only consented to the Italian occupation of Kassala on the urgent entreaty of Signor Crispi, again and again renewed.

As the Italians have found to their cost, Kassala is of no value strategically in the war with King Menelik, but rather a source of embarrassment and military weakness. Were it to be handed over to the Mahdists their strength at Dongola and outside Suakin would be diminished by the exact number of the garrison required to keep the Abyssinians out of it. But apart from the *qui bono*, the practical question which General Baldissera will have to face at the renewal of hostilities is how to hold a strong place a hundred miles distant from the lines of Asmara. There is now but little prospect of peace being concluded with the Negus Menelik before the end of the rains. The situation has been enormously complicated by the precipitate announcement of the intention to send an Anglo-British expedition to Dongala, to help the Italians by making war withthe Mahdists. It was a political blunder of the greatest magnitude to provide King Menelik with a strong ally in the field by thus rousing the Khalifa to energetic action. Information received at Rome from the Italian military authorities in Erythrea confirms the rumour that King Menelik has sent messages with presents to the Mahdists urging them to common action against the Europeans. His message to the Khalifa immediately after his great victory put the proposal in a striking form: "I have beaten the Italians at Adowa; it is now your turn to beat them at Kassala." This message was followed up by presents of corn and rifles to enable the Arabs beyond the Atbara to cross that river and attack Kassala. Before the end of March 10,000 Mahdists were beleaguering the fortress. In the fighting that ensued Abyssinian soldiers took part. Some of the bodies of the dead found on the field of battle by the Italians were those of Abyssinians. The want of provisions, the approach of the rains, and the orders of the Khalifa to Osman Digna to endeavour to re-take Tokar and invest Suakin, have combined to give Kassala a respite. For the present the Italian garrison is not molested. But the position is more than precarious; it is full of danger. The withdrawal from Adigrat puts it out of the power of General Baldissera to succour the three thousand men isolated in a position over a hundred miles from Asmara as the crow flies. The Khalifa is not likely to reject the overtures made to him by King Menelik, when he is threatened with an expedition from Egypt against Dongola.

When the Negus Johannes wrote to the Khalifa in 1888 proposing an alliance to drive the Europeans into the sea, the proposal was contumeliously rejected. The successor of the Mahdi believed that it would be more to his interest to take advantage of the Italian invasion of King John's dominions to plunder the neighbouring Abyssinian provinces for his own profit, and he refused to ally himself with the infidel. In the war that ensued between Johannes and the Khalifa the latter's army was only saved from destruction by the chance shot that killed Johannes, whose fall created a panic which enabled the Mahdists to turn defeat into victory. Menelik was one of the two generals that escaped that slaughter. Both he and the Khalifa now fully understand the strong and weak points of their respective armies, and the folly of setting them to fight each other instead of combining against enemies, who are combined against them. If it be true, as there seems to be good reason to suspect, that Russia has advised Menelik to continue the war, and that Russian officers have superintended the construction of works at strategic points, it may be regarded as certain that the war between the Italians and the Abyssinians will re-commence in September. The renewal of the war between Abyssinia and Italy will thus coincide with the forward movement of the Egyptian Army, reinforced by 10,000 men from Great Britain, and the Indian Contingent at Suakin, strongly reinforced from this country, against the Mahdists. We shall then see whether the Mahdists have the support of the bottle-holders who have given the Abyssinians so much unostentatious but not wholly ineffective support during the last few years. If that should turn out to be the case, the probability of the Negus and Khalifa acting in concert will be very strong. The possibility of such a combination might have been foreseen, and if foreseen it might by good management have been averted. That Menelik and his backers would eagerly welcome a challenge to the Mahdi, and await the result before concluding peace, might surely have been anticipated in March, when the cry of "On to Dongola!" was raised six months before such an expedition could move.

WE have received from Mr. W. McGregor, late of the Indian Telegraph Service, copies of correspondence with Lord Lansdowne, on the practical utilisation for the defence of the Empire, of the carrying pigeons of societies, clubs, and private persons. It appears that a Volunteer Pigeon Post Association has been formed in England to collect and supply all necessary information on the training and utilisation of homing pigeons to the Military and Naval authorities, and to register owners and societies willing to place birds at their disposal. Great attention is given to this method of conveying information by the Military Powers on the Continent and by their neighbours. In Germany and France every important fortress has its pigeon service, and in Paris—the largest entrenched camp in the world—the supply of carrier pigeons is proportionately ample. This is what might be expected after the experiences of the great siege in 1870-71, when the pigeons sent out by the occasional balloons were the only means by which Paris received information from the rest of France. It seems strange therefore to find Lieutenant-General Chapman, Director of Military Intelligence, writing from the War Office in February last that he was directed by the Secretary for War to state "that trials were carried out in previous years, both in this country and in India, with a view to the utilisation of carrier pigeons for the transmission of intelligence in time of war, and that the results have not been satisfactory." This remarkable confession was followed by the information that Lord Lansdowne did not feel justified in recommending the expenditure of Imperial funds in grants to Societies for the breeding and training of carrier pigeons. Mr. McGregor points out that it is necessary not only to train birds to fly home, but to accustom them to the sounds and sights of military gatherings and the firing of troops. It was with a view to such training that he asked the War Office for facilities and some contribution towards the cost of sending pigeons to camps of instruction and autumn manœuvres, so that the birds might be familiarised to the many-sounding concomitants of war. Mr. McGregor thanked the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for having given careful consideration to his letter, and said that he was under the impression that in England, as in Germany and France, there was a permanent establishment for the employment of pigeons with the regular army. He explained that his suggestion was that the same system should be followed for the reserves, by accepting the use of birds raised and trained by the public if societies and clubs and private individuals would—as they certainly would—place them at the disposal of Government. The Association at Bournemouth, for instance, was willing to supply pigeons for the Volunteer Head-quarters. He asked whether, if the services were accepted without any call upon Imperial funds, the War Office would sanction the payment of out-of-pocket expenses at the annual trainings, from regimental or other local funds, and whether an intimation would be given to the local Volunteer authorities with a view to facilities being given for experiments with carrying pigeons. Lieutenant-General Chapman answered that Lord Lansdowne saw no objection to experiments being made as suggested when suitable terms can be arranged, but the matter should, in his opinion, be left entirely to the descretion of officers commanding Volunteers. Thus at least one point was gained. Then came what appears to be a very practical suggestion from the Secretary of State for War himself. The Director of Military Intelligence wrote:—"I am to suggest that in Lord Lansdowne's opinion the best practical results, from a military point of view, would be obtained by flying the pigeons from ships in the Channel or in the North Sea to the shore; and I am to state that should any such experiments be carried out, his Lordship would receive with much interest a report upon the results obtained from them." This is an excellent suggestion, and might be advantageously extended to India and the Indian seas. We commend it specially to the Volunteer Corps of Bombay, and the pigeon societies, which will no doubt come into being, once it is understood that they can serve a patriotic purpose. Every mail, indeed every passenger steamer leaving the harbour, might by a little organisation and goodwill be enabled to take to sea a couple of homing pigeons, which returning would bring news of those on board, and supply the Meteorological Department with valuable information as to the set of the winds and the prospects of the weather. In time of war, or even of rumours of war, it would be of no small advantage to have swift spies coming daily, almost hourly, from far beyond the horizon with information as to the whereabouts or movements of mysterious strangers, on some doubtful errand. The homing pigeon should become an institution in Bombay and at other Indian seaports.

A RETURN just issued by the Finance and Commerce Department shows that during the official year ending March 31 last, 6,95,055 ounces of gold were imported into India, and 3,72,432 exported, leaving a net import of the value of Rs. 2,52,59,524. In the previous year the export of gold was so large as to nearly give five crores of rupees in value in excess of the imports. Only in two previous years—the famine year of 1878-79 and in 1892-93—had an excess of exports over imports occurred, and it was not to be supposed that such a complete reversal of the ordinary course of trade would be continued, in view of the improvement in exchange in the year ending March 31st last. The imports of silver in the same period amounted to 34,082,810 ounces, and 7,064,731 ounces were sent away, leaving a net importation of the value of six crores and fifty-eight lakhs of rupees as compared with six crores and thirty-two lakhs in 1894-95. Only a little over a crore of this quantity of silver was coined, all the rest being absorbed in the country, and working prejudicially against exchange. These heavy importations will continue so long as a divergence exists between the price of bullion and the exchange value of the rupee. The only way to prevent them and to thus further the object in view in closing the Mints, is to place the import duty on silver on a sliding scale, which will bring up the price of bullion to the exchange rate of the rupee. Nearly three years have elapsed since the Mints were closed, and yet a sixteen penny rupee is far from being reached. As we have pointed out before, the object in view in closing the Mints is to some extent defeated, while the unrestricted importation of silver is allowed. The placing of a sliding duty on the metal would do much to bring about the consumation hoped for when the currency legislation of June 1893 was carried into effect.

WE understand that the University of Bombay has received a highly complimentary letter from Government congratulating the Syndicate on its successful financial management of the funds of the University, which not only show an equilibrium of receipts and expenditure, but a handsome surplus to the good. All this will be very agreeable reading to the University authorities, but it is doubtful if they will be equally pleased with the conclusion of the compliments, which is that as the University is now so well off there is no longer any reason for delaying its full financial independence of Government, and that the annual subsidy of Rs. 5,000 will, therefore, no longer be paid into the University chest, but will be devoted to other educational institutions which more need assistance. The University is reminded that the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras have for some years been self-supporting and entirely independent of aid from Government.

MAJOR C. P. TRISCOTT, of the British Service and late of the Punjab Command, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Major Triscott took charge of his office yesterday from Major Swann, who was Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, and who will revert to his permanent appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Major W. F. Cahusac, 21st Bombay Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, will rejoin his Regiment for duty.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a good deal of cloud, occasionally obscuring the sun, settled over Bombay. At 9 o'clock, a heavy shower of rain fell, accompanied by the us

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

LONDON, MAY 18.

It is understood that Spain will wait until the autumn to send more troops to Cuba. Fifty thousand men will then be despatched, the rebellion having spread throughout the island.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Reuter's special correspondent at Akasheh telegraphs that the inaction of the Dervishes causes surprise, and it is believed that one crushing defeat will shatter the Khalifa's power.

It is expected that a fight will take place at Mokrakeh.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that France and Russia intend to make a vigorous effort to enforce their views on the Egyptian question on the first occasion after the Czar's Coronation.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Negotiations are proceeding between France and Japan for a Commercial Treaty between the two countries.

THE COMING CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has left St. Petersburg for Moscow, for the Coronation ceremony.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN THE NIGER TERRITORY.

An explosion has taken place at Bida, a town in the Niger territory, in which the Emir's Palace was destroyed and two hundred lives lost.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR SUAKIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

It is now practically certain that the Indian Contingent will remain stationary until the cold weather sets in.

Colonel Egerton has left Simla after receiving final orders from the Government of India.

THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS FOR BURMA AND PUNJAB.

The Government have generally approved of the proposal of the India Office respecting the future of Burma, in addition to the Standing Legislative Local Councils.

The powers of the Chief Commissioner will be enhanced, but there will be no material alteration in the general administration.

THE LAND ASSESSMENT SCHEME.

The Government scheme for the assessment of land throughout British India has met with the approval of the Secretary of State.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

The Tariff valuations will remain steady during the current financial year.

AFFAIRS IN KAFIRISTAN.

There is no truth in the report that the Amir has ordered further operations in Kafiristan.

According to transfrontier reports received, only a limited number have so far professed Mahomedanism, and no efforts are being made, in obedience to the Amir's instructions, to convert any Kaffirs against their will.

THE AMIR.

The Amir has expressed his heartfelt thanks to the British Government for the honours conferred on Nasrullah Khan and Habibulla Khan by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Captain MacMahon will meet the Amir's representative to make final arrangements in the first week of June.

THE IMAGE OF BUDDHA GAYA.

RANGOON, MAY 18.

A deputation of the leading Buddhists of Rangoon, including their Bishop and several priests, have waited on the officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, and presented a memorial for submission to the Government of India in respect of the removal of the image of Buddha from Buddha Gaya.

Mr. Smeaton promised to forward the memorial to the proper authorities.

A MASS MEETING IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURHANPUR, MAY 18.

More than ten thousand persons, Hindus, Parsis, and Mohamedans from the Central Provinces and the Berars congratulated in a mass meeting the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Bhuskute on his success in the Viceregal Legislative Council. The large mandap was tastefully decorated, and the illuminations and fireworks were exquisitely beautiful. The address was read by Dr. Kottak, and presented in a beautiful engraved silver casket; the usual pan-sopari, garlands, and music accompanying. Messrs. Merwanji, Mandlai, Pragji, and others delivered eulogistic speeches. The meeting was unprecedented in this town. The Hon'ble Rao Sahib made a lengthy speech touching on the requirements of the people, and thanking the Hon'ble Woodburn for his work in the Central Provinces during the time he was Chief Commissioner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The B I S N Company's steamer Mombasa sailed yesterday.

MAY 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Bom-Bay, arrived this afternoon.

TRIESTE, MAY 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday.

The mail steamer Massilia, from Aden, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arthur Head left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	31 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—MAY 17.

10 p.m.	85·3

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 18.

6 a.m.	84·3
10 a.m.	89·0
2 p.m.	90·5
4 p.m.	90·3

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

COLONEL EGERTON, who is to command the Indian Brigade, to be known officially as the Suakin Force, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening from Simla, where he had been to receive instructions from Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief.

In company with Major Travers, the Quarter-Master-General of the force, Colonel Egerton paid a visit to the docks, early yesterday morning, to see how far the transport arrangements were progressing. He expressed himself highly satisfied with all that he saw, and said that the Commissariat and Transport arrangements were more advanced than he could have reasonably expected. The rest of the day was spent by Colonel Egerton in consultation with Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh; Colonel Burton-Bennet; Major J. C. Swann; Major Cahusac; and other District and Commissariat Officers in regard to the arrangements for the departure of the respective vessels.

In the course of the forenoon, a telegram was received at the District Office stating that the 26th Bengal Infantry would not arrive in Bombay until the 22nd. Another telegram was received stating that the 35th Bengal Infantry would arrive at Deolali, at 9-10 a.m., on the morning of the 21st. As it would be impossible for them to embark in the afternoon, they will be sent on so as to arrive in Bombay until early the following morning. These intimations have disorganised for the second time the admirable arrangements made for the departure of the various transports; and the first vessels to depart will be those timed to leave on Thursday, viz., the Nurani; the Chyebassa; and the Vadala. The Lancers are timed to arrive at the Prince's Dock at 3-45 a.m. on the morning of Thursday, the 21st. The train conveying them will come by the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as the Dadur Junction, from whence it will proceed to the docks by the G. I. P. Railway line. It will be followed by three other trains, all exclusively occupied by the horses, which will reach the docks at 5 a.m., 6-20 a.m., and 9-42 a.m., Bombay time.

Veterinary-Captain Mann, in charge of No. 4 Veterinary Field Hospital, will arrive this morning, reaching the Victoria Terminus, at 7 a.m. It was at first arranged that the Veterinary Field Hospital in common with the other supplies would be detrained at the Prince's Dock, but as no transport leaves to-morrow, and as there are no adequate latrine arrangements in the dock the embarkation of the Field Hospital will be left until the day of departure of the s. s. Henzada. The European Staff of the Hospital will meanwhile be provided with accommodation at the Colaba Depot; and the natives will be attached to the Marine Battalion details until they embark on the 21st or possibly on the 22nd. The Madras Sappers and Miners arrive at 6 a.m. on the 21st, and embark at once. The force consists of two British Officers; one British Warrant Officer; two British Non-Commissioned Officers; four Native Officers; one hundred and eighty-nine N. C. Officers and men; sixty-three followers; four chargers for the officers; two ponies and seventy-six mules. It must be somewhat disappointing to the officers of the Commissariat Department who have been working night and day to have everything in readiness to find that only the cavalry regiment will reach Bombay to start at the time fixed upon.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Wilson, of the Bombay Veterinary Department, has come down under orders from Head-quarters to inspect all the mules, ponies, chargers, and horses before they embark; and he will commence the work on the arrival of the Veterinary Force to-day.

The following officers in the Commissariat Department have been ordered to proceed with the Suakin Force:—Sergeant C. Rogers (Karachi); Sergeant E. S. Pall (Poona). Among the subordinate clerks who accompany the expeditionary force are:—Pestonji Dinshah Mehta; Balkrishna Narayen; Jehangir Dossabhoy Ghears; Yeshwant Waman; Ardeshir Pestonji Minocher Homji; Vithal Putoba; Brangaza, Gunpat Waman, Framroz, and Britto. Mr. Sorabji Dinshah goes as Commissariat purchasing agent, and Mr. Shivram Vithal as Transport agent. Yesterday several goods-trains arrived, bringing hay and other stores, besides mules, horses, etc. It should be mentioned that Captain Jennings, Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, has been busily engaged for the last few days in supplying tents, pawlins, &c., and obtaining all the articles at a very moderate price.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has supplied to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General fifteen hundred pairs of ammunition boots for Native troops, and other minor stores, at a very short notice. He received the order on Saturday, and last evening the boots were awaiting the shipment at Prince's Dock.

Major Finley, 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Bombay Lancers; Major Bradshaw, 25th Sikhs; and Lieutenant Anderson, 26th Punjab Infantry, who are all on leave in England, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments at Suakim. Captain Bond, A.-D.-C. to General Sandford, has resigned his Staff appointment, and rejoins the 35th Sikhs, and Lieutenant-Colonel Goldney, Commandant of the 35th Sikhs, had not availed himself of the year's leave granted to him some time ago, so he will take his regiment on service. The 1st Bombay Lancers will have eleven British officers, and each infantry regiment twelve, which is the sanctioned strength under the mobilisation arrangement.

If when the Reliefs season comes round it is considered necessary to intercept British regiments on their way home from India three battalions will be available for service at Suakim or in the Nile Valley. These will be the Worcestershires at Aden, the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the 78th Highlanders. The 21st Hussars at Secunderabad halt in Egypt on their way home; they may share in the campaign which military opinion looks upon as certain.

ARRIVALS.

The following additional officers under orders to proceed with the Suakin Field Force, have reported their arrival in Bombay:—

Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Suakin Force, from Simla.

Captain H. Bower, D.A., Q.M.G. for Intelligence, from Simla.

Captain E. de Brath, Brigade-Major, Suakin Force, from Simla.

Captain Mosse, 20th B. I., from Mhow; Major S. Grant, R. E., from Lucknow.

Lieutenant A. C. Bemner, R. E., from Ranikhet; Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton, 1st Sikhs, from Kasauli.

Captain R. G. Egerton, Q. O. Corps of Guides from Mardan.

Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., from Rai Bareilly.

Captain St. G. L. Steele, from Allahabad.

Lieutenant H. G. Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry, from Saugor.

Captain Carthew-Yorstoun, Poona Horse, from Sirur.

Lieutenant A. Gardiner, R.E., from Lucknow.

Surgeon-Major E. Cretin, I.M.S., from Jhansi.

Surgeon-Major G.H.Bull, I.M.S., from Poona.

Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Wilson, Bo. A. V. D., from Kirkee, for veterinary inspection of Animals embarking to Suakin.

The following medical officers have also arrived:—Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull (Poona); Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly (Kirkee); Surgeon.-Major E. Cretin (Jhansi); Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Stodart (Madras); Surgeon-Captain J. Plowden Morton (Bangalore); Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson (Lucknow); Lieutenant C. Ford Anderson, R. E., belonging to Madras Sappers and Miners (Rai Bareilly).

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The District and Garrison Orders issued, this morning, by Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, Commanding Bombay District, contain the following intimations:—

A Committee composed as under will assemble at the Prince's Dock, at 10 a.m., to examine and report on Tea and Boots:—President: A Captain, 21st Bombay Infantry. Members: A Subaltern, 21st Bombay Infantry, A Subaltern, 22nd Bombay Infantry. The Medical Officer attending the Standing Committee at the Dock will attend the Committee on Tea. The Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal is requested to spare the services of Sergeant Goldsworthy to assist the Committee in the examination of Boots.

A Final Board of Survey composed as under will assemble at the Prince's Dock, at 8 a.m., to report on the following Hired Transports:—Bhandara Transport No. 1. Henzada Transport No. 2. President. Major J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant. General, Bombay District. Members: Major W. F. Cahusac, Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry, Surgeon Captain T. Jackson, I. M. S. One Officer, Commissariat Department, will attend.

A Board of Survey composed as under will proceed after the final inspection of the s. s. Henzada and Bhundara is completed, to examine and report on the s. s. Goa and Lawada tendered for the conveyance of Troops, &c.:—President: Major J. C. Swann, D. A. A. General. Member: Surgeon Captain Jackson, I.M.S.

The Machine Gun detachment of 23th Bengal Infantry, will be detained to proceed to Suakim with the 35th Sikhs.

All British Soldiers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers proceeding to Suakim are allowed one Sola Topi and glasses to protect their eyes from the glare of the sun. They should therefore attend the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office to fit themselves on arrival. Those for the British Non-Commissioned Officers of the No. 1 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, to be issued at the Prince's Dock on arrival there by special train on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Officers Commanding 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry Regiments will each detail one Ward Orderly, (in addition to those already detailed) to be in readiness to proceed to Suakim with the Native Field Hospitals if required.

All British Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers proceeding to Suakim, are particularly requested not to fail to provide themselves with last pay certificates.

The half Veterinary Hospital for embarkation in the Transport Henzada expected to arrive at Bombay, at 9 a.m., on the 19th instant, will on arrival be disposed of as under:—All Baggage, Stores, etc., to be stowed in the "Q" Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock. The European Non-Commissioned Officers will be attached to Colaba Depot for Rations, &c., and the Natives to the Detail Lines (21st Bo. I.), the whole embarking at 7 a.m., on the 22nd instant.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

THE PENDING DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 16.

In accordance with the announcement made by Dada Ranes, and the Desai of Surla, the Dadas have commenced to collect cereals, grains, and cocoanuts from their respective territories of Satary and Embarbacem, and allow the ryots only a share adequate for their labour. The Government have been powerless in both the districts. The detachments of the European soldiers stationed at different provinces are returning to Pangim in order to embark for Portugal by the end of the current month, when they will be relieved by a expeditionary force, which is expected to arrive shortly. On the 9th instant, Senhor Neves da Ferreira arrived at Marmagoa, and directly proceeded to the Palace at Cabo. He has again left Goa and proceeded to Bombay, probably with the object of conferring with his Excellency the Viceroy of India about the extradition treaty. His Royal Highness Prince D. Affonso visited the province of Salsette on the 12th instant, and a hearty welcome was accorded to him, with a dinner and a ball. To-day, his Royal Highness will proceed to Ponda, where a ball will also be given in his honour. On the 18th instant, the Royal Viceroy will go to Arabo, and will remain with the Desai of Arabo, and thence will proceed to Pernem, and will remain there some days as the guest of the Viscount of Pernem. A large number of invitations have been issued in the name of Prince D. Affonso, to all classes of people, without distinction, to attend a farewell ball, which will take place on the 25th instant, at the Government House at Pangim. Mr. Navarro, the Secretary of the Revenue Department, has been specially deputed to Bombay to bring furniture and other articles for the decoration of the palace for the forthcoming ball. It is rumoured that Lieutenant-Col. Martins Carvalho, the Commandant of Satary, who has been able to restrain the disorderly revolters and Ranes from mischief, has already tendered his resignation to go away to Portugal. Ministerial orders have been received to enquire whether Senhor Raphael de Andrade took with him Rs. 95,000, and Captain Gomes da Costa Rs. 35,000. A Committee has been appointed for the purpose. The order for enlistment of volunteers for military service has been cancelled. The railway traffic has fallen off considerably. The receipts for the week ended 25th April amounted to Rs. 6,936 or Rs. 136 per mile compared with Rs. 16,063 or Rs. 414 per mile in the corresponding period last year. Lieutenant José M. Ferreira Pires has been relieved of his office as Secretary to the Governor of Diu, Lieutenant M. da Silva e Mouza being appointed to the post.

THE "FRIENDLY CRITICISM" ON BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is time to say that we have had quite enough homilies from the pens of those believing themselves to be the models of Mahomedan progress on the poor condition of their co-religionists. Will not these gentlemen show the sincerity of their sympathy by action, for of mere palaver we have had enough. I think one of the chief differences between the poor Mahomedans and their successful neighbours, the Parsis, consists in the promptness with which the rich and the wise of the Parsi community come forward to do something for their people instead of showing themselves off at the expense of the fallen by the writing of sapient articles and the singing of doleful elegies.

The real and principal cause of the backwardness of the Mahomedans lies at present not so much in their supposed unwillingness to exert themselves and in their supposed inattention to the advancement of learning, as it does in the want of substantial pecuniary help from those who are able to render it, and also in that of a disinterested sacrifice of their valuable time and energy by those who are able to lead the movement of Mahomedan regeneration in a right direction. Will any knowing Mahomedan come forward and show that the system of primary education itself, which has been adopted for the Mahomedans by the Educational Department, and which is in force at present, as well as the supervision thereof, is just what it ought to be, before denouncing poor Mahomedans as callous and indifferent to learning and self-improvement? The fact is we do not try to know where the shoe pinches.—Yours, &c.,

May 18. S. J. M.

MR. JOHN MORLEY AND THE PRESS.

WRITING on May 1st, our London correspondent says:—Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known special, not having been ordered to the wars, was able to preside on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Press Club, a popular rendezvous for "working journalists." The guests included the Speaker, Mr. Gully, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. John Morley, and Lord Charles Beresford, all of whom made very interesting speeches. Mr. Morley, of whom all newspaper men are proud of apart from politics, paid a high compliment to the Fourth Estate, though he was, as he usually is, discriminating in his praise. The energy, the enterprise, the public spirit, and, he would add, in spite of occasional lapses and backslidings, the conscience of journalism, had, in his judgment, never been higher than it was to-day. He rejoiced to think that in the Press of this country there was no kind of concession to that morbid feeling—he would almost call it that disastrous feeling—that the House of Commons was a declining or a fading power. A question had been raised whether the Press was stronger and more influential in the country than the House of Commons. Having tried both it seemed to him, with all respect to the majority of those present, that it was a mistake to suppose that the Press was stronger than the House of Commons. That the Press had enormous influence nobody could deny, but, nevertheless, the sovereign body in this country—with all respect to the members of the House of Lords—was not the Press, was not Parliament at large, but was the House of Commons, and must remain the House of Commons. In the course of his remarks Mr. Morley made an interesting reference to what he called "a little semi-professional episode" in his life. Whilst writing a leading article ten years ago a summons reached him from Mr. Gladstone. On going to see the right hon. gentleman he invited Mr. Morley to enter the Cabinet he was then forming. Mr. Morley said that his audience would agree with him that that was a moment for some agitation and perturbation; nevertheless, the professional instinct was so strong that as soon as he had heard the proposal and dealt with it, he went back and finished the leading article, and he believed that the grammar and the sense of it were fully up to the usual mark.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY, 18.

THE GAMES AT ATHENS.

ACCORDING to the accounts which have reached England concerning the recent revival of the Olympian games in Greece, we have little reason to feel proud of the parts played by the few enthusiasts who represented Great Britain. The chief honours unquestionably go to the Greeks and the Americans, who seem to have acquitted themselves splendidly under the somewhat irksome regulations imposed. More especially does the term irksome apply to the weight-lifting contests, the conditions for which we have been led to understand were altered somewhat after publication in England. But, after all, it would be unwise to expect too much from the first attempt to revive the old-time glories of Olympia. After a lapse extending over so long a period it was only natural to anticipate a hitch here and there, but it may not be out of place to observe that if these games are to be made of world-wide importance it will be absolutely necessary for the regulations to be drawn up on a basis reasonably satisfactory to all nations alike. To those in sympathy with such revivals as these the passive attitude of the A.A.A. and the N.C.U., our two chief organisations of amateur sport, must have been sorely disappointing. When, however, we come to consider the question of expense in attending such a gathering, these bodies were probably taking the wisest course in looking on from afar. Prince George of Greece appears to have taken quite an unusual interest in the games, his presence and advice upon various knotty points being highly appreciated by the natives. Despite the brave deeds accomplished at Athens, it is very doubtful indeed if any of the successful ones will be again heard of for some little time, except in the case of the successful cyclist who did so well in the long-distance race out and home. As soon as particulars are to hand we may expect the enterprising firm from whose work the cycle came to widely advertise the fact in the newspapers.

THE NORTHERN RUGBY UNION.

Along with many others who are not ashamed of confessing a leaning towards "the old school" of sportsmen, I have watched the doings of the clubs comprising the Northern Counties Union with considerable interest. Its bitterest opponents could not expect a season of unruffled serenity, and have doubtless been waiting for an opportunity to ridicule and deride its founders and leaders. True, there have been a few cases of misconduct, but nothing like so many as some expected, and in fairness it now has to be admitted that the new Union has come through its first trial of strength very creditably indeed. It has gained a few recruits to its ranks, too. But who will say that the Rugby Union has been seriously weakened. The section of clubs that has formed the new organisation would have been a source of weakness rather than of strength to the parent body, and no one need bother about their numerical importance. At the present juncture, perhaps it would be premature to say that the Northern Union has justified its existence. There has always, probably been men willing to take payment for their share in a game, and there always will be. This much may be taken for granted. But then, on the other hand, there are those who have still some regard for the games and sports of their boyhood—who do not require a monetary consideration for the trouble they take in "playing." I am no great stickler for class distinctions and, as I have before remarked, should not feel greatly concerned if the whole lot of regulations surrounding our games were swept clean away and everyone placed upon the same footing. But while matters stand as it present, and there is to be a line of demarcation between the two classes, I consider the "broken timers" would make a strong case if they came out in their true colours as professionals. The "half-way" doings simply disgust many who would otherwise sympathise with the paid pro., and the Northern Union will be wise, in my humble opinion, if they recognise the "pro." as he is, and legislate accordingly.

THE BASEBALL VENTURE.

At the commencement of last summer an old sporting acquaintance of mine led me to understand that another vigorous attempt was about to be made by a few enthusiastic Americans to push baseball to the front in England. For some weeks I waited patiently for the "boom" to commence, but the crusade, if ever its birth was consummated, soon fizzled out, and cricket, as usual, held undisputed sway in our "tight little island." And now I am more firmly convinced than ever I have been that baseball will never "catch on" in England. We may see hockey come along with big, steady strides; and lacrosse will always have its few ardent admirers; but of the great American game we shall hear less and less. Gentlemen of means certainly will not give up the games they followed at school and at college to be initiated into the mysteries of "catching" and "pitching," whilst our professional cricketers appears to be well content to leave well alone. The only class, indeed, who have shown any disposition to trifle with the baseball game, is that of the professional football player. Some few of these, it may be frankly admitted, have proved themselves adepts and, if they really mean all they say, enjoy it more than cricket. But when we come to sum the prospects up all round, it must be confessed that so far as England is concerned, baseball has no chance whatever of gaining a foothold. When at the Derby County ground a short time ago, I noticed the name still lingered about the precincts, but not one word did I hear about the game itself. That it demands a very considerable amount of skill and judgment everyone who has seen it played must admit. I shall never forget the marvellous pitching I saw in one of the big matches some half-dozen or more years ago. In the game itself, however, one could only half realise what an expert pitcher really could do with the ball, and when at the close a few journalists were invited to stand directly behind the pitcher and watch the twists and curves and undulations of the ball in its flight we saw things one would scarcely conceive to be possible. Of course, the ball is thrown in this game in contradistinction to the "bowling" of cricket, and to watch the ball, as we did, take a direct course upon delivery straight at the "batsman's chest only to suddenly rise to the level of his chin when within a foot or two of the "crease"—this may be used as an understandable term—gave one something to ponder about. This was only one of the many devices employed by the "pitcher," and in this one respect, at any rate, we must concede the Yankee expert a higher place than our modern theory bowler at cricket.

BOWLING ON THE DOWN GRADE.

It is some considerable time since I last saw a boxing bout worthy of the name, and were I pressed an admission would have to be made that my interest in this particular branch of sport is decidedly on the wane. Given an opportunity to witness a "class" contest some of the old enthusiasm might be awakened, but I am sadly afraid there are few of these forthcoming just now. Even the amateur championships recently decided in London failed to arouse more than a languid interest, and this is not surprising, for I learn from one who sat out "the show" that class was conspicuously absent. How different from the times of a dozen or fifteen years ago when the provinces sent up men quite capable of beating the Londoner on his own ground in spite of the too frequent leanings of those who sat in judgment towards the town-grown article. Two or the best youngsters I ever remember to have seen were Douglas, of Northampton, and Gambie, of Manchester, but neither, if I may trust my memory, gained championship honours. Since their day I have seen a good many reputed "first raters," but pitted against men of the stamp of Douglas or Gamble they would have been nowhere. Of recent years we are able to boast of one good one, little Plimmer, but now that his star has set—as it has, to all appearances, done—we can look around in vain until our eye lights on the name of Pedlar Palmer, the Cockney youth who proved too much for Plimmer. The Tom Hills, the Anthony Diamonds, the Sam Baxters, the Angles, have departed, never, it would seem, to return. Now and again we enthuse over an American visitor or an emigrant from the Antipodes, but so far as our boxing schools go they have produced little or nothing of real quality for a long time. Not so very long ago I happened to be in the Metropolis with an evening to spare with a friend who had arranged for me to attend one of the "big" sparring contests at a well-known swell resort or a seat to witness the inimitable John Roberts on the billiard-table. The latter had my vote, and next morning I satisfied myself with reading how the nobility and gentry were "entertained" with a contest for a fabulous sum which lasted—under two minutes! That there are occasional tussles worthy of the old gladiators I can and do believe, but my experiences of late years prompt the belief that our boxers as a class are slowly but surely declining. At one time and another it has been my good fortune to assist in judging at certain carnivals, and upon one occasion narrowly missed a "good thing." At a certain town in the North of England a match had been arranged between a couple of light weights, the referee being appointed by the editor of a well-known sporting journal. Some hitch, however, arose at the last moment, and a telegram was despatched for another to be appointed. The offer came to the writer of these lines. Here was a chance of distinction (!) and a brief holiday. But I was unable to accept it, and passed it on to another friend. As a result of the affair there was an action at law, and the referee succeeded in securing substantial damages. So much for presiding at a boxing bout.

BOXING AS A PASTIME.

It would perhaps be very difficult for anyone not closely in touch with one or other of the better class boxing clubs, or with one of the principal gymnasium to ascribe a reason for the decline of boxing as a pastime. A few days ago I was discussing the subject with one of the oldest professional athletes and gymnasts in the country, and he assured me there was nothing like interest taken in his gymnasium there was a dozen years ago. Questioned more closely, we came to the old stumbling-block, the amateur and professional definition. In many instances, he had watched the progress of a promising youth who showed science, pluck, and a good temper. At the "gym." the lad would reach the topmost rung of the ladder, and possibly enter some amateur competition. The inevitable followed led away by the momentary success, he would fall an easy prey to some of the "fringe" always on the look-out for likely lads, a match would be arranged, and, hey presto, the well-meaning harmless youth would wake one morning to find himself a full-fledged professional. This is only one of the many pitfalls which our youths who are fond of boxing have to avoid. But there is so much to be said in favour of acquiring some knowledge of the art that I should warmly welcome any movement in the direction of popularising it a little more. In its place, boxing is as manly, as healthy, and as exhilarating a pastime as one could wish. Englishmen have always prided themselves upon their ability to settle their differences without the aid of the stiletto or the pistol. A clenched fist has always been held formidable enough for us. But the more we see the old-fashioned, honest pastime of boxing decline the more, we may rest assured, we are making for something worse. It would never do, of course, to advocate boxing as part and parcel of a boy's education at school—he is a lucky dog or a weakly child who gets through school-life without a "mill"—simply because the peaceful art of swimming has first claim to official notice in the curriculum of our Board Schools, but I am not so sure it would do any harm in the long run if the elder boys were taught the rudimentary principles of scientific self-defence.

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS.

Leaving our pastimes for a time, I would like to reproduce a few instances bearing upon the above topic. Instinct versus reason in animals has long been a debateable subject amongst those who are justly regarded as authorities, and there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that it is next to impossible to define where instinct ends and reason begins. Those who delight in studying animal life may be interested to learn that there are three little creatures which subsist chiefly on hazelnuts, these being the squirrel, the field-mouse and the nut-hatch. Each of these open the nuts in a different way. The first, after rasping off the small end, splits the shell in two with his long fore-teeth, as a man does with his knife; the field-mouse nibbles a hole with his teeth as regular as if mechanically drilled, and yet so small as to cause one to marvel however the kernel could be extracted; whilst our little bird friend, the nut-hatch, picks an irregular hole with its bill. But the surprising thing is that the bird, having no paws to hold the nut, should fix it in some cleft of a tree or other crevice as firmly as in a vice, and then proceeds to pick away till the shell is perforated. Upon the intelligence of dogs or horses one might write column after column. George R. Sims, the well-known "Dagonet," has averred that he understands the different variations of his pet dogs' barkings perfectly, and I daresay there are others who would say the same thing. Anecdotes of elephants are common enough, but the following little story from "White's Selborne" was new to me. A gentleman was one day feeding an elephant with pototoes, which were taken from the hand. "One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the potato against the opposite wall with sufficient force to make it rebound, and he then, without difficulty secured it." Now it is quite clear, I think, that instinct never taught the elephant to procure his food in this manner; and it must therefore have been reason, or some intellectual faculty, which enabled him to be so good a judge of cause and effect.

AUSTRALIA'S CHALLENGE.

Very shortly now we shall have our Australian cousins stripped for the fray. As usual, that fine sportsman, Lord Sheffield, gives them the first public welcome in his beautiful park in Sussex, and right worthily our champions have responded to the bugle call of duty. For a week or two our visitors, who have all won their spurs on their native soil, may not be seen at their strongest, but that it is a most formidable combination of players there can be no manner of doubt. We have left the leather-chasers behind for a pleasurable space of time, and on Monday we shall hear the cry—north, east, south, and west," Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men!"

THE GAUD BRAHMIN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your two correspondents, "A Deserving Student" and "A Gaud," I would state that there exists a "Saraswat Vidya Vardhak Samaja," and it is carrying on its work on a good scale. My friend, the late Mr. Anant N. Kanvinde, who passed his Matric last year from the Robert Money Institution, has told me that he received from time to time the necessary school books and a monthly fee from that Samaja. There are two other students whom I know, and who receive a monthly fee from the said Samaja—the one, Master Tukaram Patkar, who dines with me, being poor, and the other, Master Krishnajee Marathe. The promoters of the Samaja are so kind and benevolent that if they come across deserving students, they make them aware of the existence of the Samaja, and thus avail them of their charity. But it is pity, I think, that its charity only extends to the Saraswat Gaud Brahmins only. I hope that this information will satisfy the wants of your second correspondent, who seems to me to allude to the same society.—Yours, &c.,

May 18. W. N. MAHALE.

One of the first of the military clubs, the Army and Navy (best known, perhaps, as the "Rag"), has paid the compliment of offering its honorary membership to the Emperor of Austria, in recognition of his appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Dragoon Guards. No doubt (says the *Daily Courier*) the example will be followed by other Service clubs. The "Rag" numbers most of the crowned heads of Europe among its honorary members, and, of course, all our own Royalties, some of them being full members. It was a very favourite resort with Napolen III. when in exile as Louis Napoleon, and again after Sedan. In the latter time he might be seen lunching modestly at the club with his equerry opposite him, a cut off the joint and a bottle of Bass between them.

EDUCATION IN THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

THE Committee which sat in Calcutta to consider questions connected with the European schools in the Bengal Presidency, made the following observations on the character of education to be imparted:—

"It is true that Anglo-Indian parents even of the lower classes, often regard with distaste the notion of their sons doing manual work. The pressure of circumstances is gradually weakening this objection and as experience shows that boys of European extraction, born and bred in this country, can be turned into good workmen if their energies are directed into the proper channel from a sufficiently early age, it is reasonable to expect that if encouragement is given to European schools to open industrial classes, the manual training that they offer will be of solid value in after years to the scholars who attend them."

The Committee, therefore, recommended that special grants should be given for the encouragement of training in such subjects as promote physical strength and manual aptitude, provided they have also educational value; in other words, that they admit of a graduated series of exercises and are calculated to develop moral qualities, such as industry and patience, in the scholar. After noticing that drill and gymnastics, practical notions about elementary physics or (for girls) household duties possess special importance in the education of those who have to live by their hands chiefly, the Committee observe:—

"Following these in our recommendations come other subjects, having a closer and more direct connection with technical instruction as the term is commonly understood. Short-hand and type-writing it is true, are not of this class but they have an immediate commercial value, while at the same time they can be sufficiently taught in schools; and accordingly they have been included in our list. Modelling in clay, again, may be regarded, like drawing, as a part of general education, since its first object is to develop the faculties of accurate perception and imitation; but at the same time a knowledge of the art will be of direct service to a future pattern-maker in a workshop. As to carpentry and blacksmith's work, our object in including them among the subjects of instruction may be best explained by the following words, with which the last-quoted recommendation concludes:—

"That, in recommending the foregoing grants, the Committee have in view the educational value of instruction of the kind specified, both in cultivating the faculty of observation and in promoting aptitude for industrial occupations; but they are of opinion that it is neither possible nor desirable to introduce into schools the teaching of special trades as means of livelihood."

"The training that we contemplate, in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops which we hope to see attached to large boarding schools, is not intended to fit boys to earn a living in those callings (which we consider to be quite out of the question), but rather to enable them to acquire rudimentary skill in the use of tools which may afterwards avail him when they enter a workshop. Like the Slojd system it is to be used as a means of developing physical powers and of forming character and habit, rather than of attaining utilitarian ends. In advocating technical instruction, we employ the term as meaning nothing more than such a training as will give a boy a favourable start in any industrial occupation to which he may afterwards turn his hand. And even though he does not become a mechanic, the training that we recommend will be of permanent service to a boy of this class, not only in the various odd jobs to which he will have to turn his hand in the affairs of his daily life, but also, we consider, in the formation of his character."

"A proposal was made at one of our meetings that the curriculum of all such special subjects should, for the purposes of the Code, be clearly defined. The proposal, however, met with little support. While we cordially agree in the principle that lay at the bottom of the proposal, namely, that any form of manual work permitted by the Schedule should have a definite character and aim, and should give no encouragement to desultory labour, we consider it desirable that the greatest possible freedom should be conceded in this matter to school-managers, so that the alternative courses may be framed in conformity with the special aims and requirements of different schools, or the special aptitude of teachers in different lines of practical work. We think it will answer every purpose if the courses are approved by the Inspector as being progressive towards a definite object, and suitable in scope, design, and amount of work. We have, therefore, not attempted to define the curriculum of the special subjects. It will be seen that we contemplate the inclusion, at the discretion of the Local Governments, of other subjects in addition to those named in the Resolution and in the corresponding article (33, c) of the Code, as qualifying for special grants. "Telegraphy" is one such subject that came under discussion; "the maintenance of bands in large schools" is another, and the aptitude for a musical training which Europeans and Eurasians often display seems to show that many of them might earn, if properly trained, a respectable livelihood as musicians."

THE DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

A Resolution in regard to the report says: "The report with the revised Code has been very thoughtfully and thoroughly drawn up and the thanks of the Governor-General are due to Sir A. Croft and other members of the Committee for the care and attention which they have devoted to the work entrusted to their charge. Except in regard to certain details which are noticed later on His Excellency approves and accepts the conclusions of the committee on the matters discussed by them. The chief questions of a general nature which have been dealt with in the report and provided for in the Code, are the discontinuance of aid to "private adventure" schools, substitution for the existing system, under which grants are determined by the result of the examination of individual scholars of a system under which grants will be based on attendance in various classes in the three years preceding each determination of the grant; recognition for grant purposes of classes in high sections of schools preparing for various public examinations other than high school examinations, provision to be made for the better education of the poor, and improvement of the teaching agency. These subject have all, in the opinion of the Government of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the London papers advises the Secretary of State, in making legal and judicial appointments in India, to subordinate political claims to the pressing demand for having the "best and strongest" men he can lay his hand upon. The reference is more particularly to the impending vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court, and undoubtedly, remarks our Allahabad contemporary a strong man is required there now, though Lord George Hamilton need not look outside India to find him when Sir John Edge is available. When, however, the *Pall Mall* goes on to say that there must have been available for selection a higher class of men than have found favour at headquarters since the Unionist Government came into power, certain important facts seem to be rather overlooked. In the case of barristers of the High Courts, it must be remembered that their pay was cut down and their period of service for pension extended a few years ago, and prosperous barristers at home decline contemptuously offers of employment on terms which generally mean a serious loss of income. When the impressive monthly salary is figured out into pounds stearling at the rate of a fourteenpenny rupee, it certainly loses its attractions. Moreover, matters are not likely to improve for it seems pretty certain that the puisne judges will lose their compensation allowance in common with other high officials appointed by Statue, unless the Law Officers of the Crown give a ruling in their favour. Then the "best and strongest" of the British Bar will certainly be less likely than ever to exile themselves for the sake of doing fourteen years' hard labour in the plains of India

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published, covering a report by Mr. Willis Browne and observations thereon by Mr. William Sutton, Actuaries, which deal with the Civil Service Family Pension Fund. These show the valuation of the fund on September 30th, 1892, when there was a surplus of £26,716. This whould have been six or seven thousand pounds more but for the loss by exchange. It is pointed out that the fund is in its infancy, and that consequently the valuation surplus is not a matter for surprise. It is held that the scale of contributions is fixed too high, but Mr. Sutton suggests that a general inquiry should be made on this point before any serious attempt is made to apportion any portion of the surplus. Pending such inquiries he advocates a reduction for five years. The full sterling rates of subscription should be reduced by 27½ per cent.

It is interesting to learn from our correspondent with the Chitral Reliefs says the *Pioneer* that the suspension-bridge over the Panjkora near Sado still stands safe and sound. It was built well above flood-level and the river is never likely to do it any serious injury. That it should not have been interfered with by the Bajouris shows how completely they were cowed by the punishment they received during last year's campaign, and how little inclined they are to meddle with the Khan of Dir's men who watch the bridge. We have no doubt that it is extensively used by travellers, for Bajour has a large trade with the Peshawar Valley and the caravans must now find their passage of the Panjkora rendered very easy. In a little time the traders will have grown so accustomed to the bridge that they will probably resent any attempt to interfere with it by discontented tribesmen. They may, perhaps, be able to convince the Bajour *maliks* that the safe passage of the river at all seasons of the year is a great advantage, in which case there will be no fear of its being broken down. If Umra Khan ever travels by way of the Malakand to his old home, he will indeed be astonished at the peaceful state of the country, and he will be the first to acknowledge that the military road with its suspension-bridges over the Swat and Panjkora has had much to say to the change that has taken place.

According to the Lahore paper the Government of India have decided to undertake the long deferred systematic survey of the vernacular languages of India. This scheme was urged upon Government some ten years ago, in connection with a recommendation made by the Aryan section of the International Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna at that time; but it has been found difficult to provide funds or to spare the services of expert officers for the purpose of giving effect to it. As a preliminary step, however, District Officers have been asked to collect a list of the names of all languages and dialects spoken in their, together with specimens of them. At present it seems even specialists have the vaguest idea of the number of languages spoken throughout India: various estimates, ranging from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, having been put forward. In the opinion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which Government has consulted, the proposed survey will be a work of the utmost importance and usefulness, not only for the advancement of linguistic science, but also for the increased efficiency of the administration. Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal), than whom no fitter expert in this line could be found, has consented to undertake the work, and the Asiatic Society has expressed its willingness to give its general control and supervision.

In discussing a few issues back the field artillery armament of to-day, we alluded, says the *Pioneer*, to the experiments which were in progress at home to provide a quick-firing horse artillery gun, a weapon which Continental armies are striving after. As we mentioned then, the mechanical difficulties are considerable in the way of such a weapon, notably the prevention of recoil combined with a light carriage. The real point, however, which artillerymen look to, is "can *personnel* be trained to use a quick-firer?" and it is this question which presents the chief difficulty. The present field and horse artillery gun can be aimed and fired very much more rapidly than is ever allowed under existing regulations. But it is at present held that the rate laid down in the artillery drill book is the fastest compatible with discipline and orderly hurry, if one may use the expression. The quicker the fire the greater tendency for each gun to get out of hand and fire without orders, while the very essence of artillery fire discipline is the power of the commanding officer to stop the fire, or alter its direction at any moment. It is only by some years of very close application and hard work that the fire discipline and drill of the artillery have been able to achieve results which we now hear of every practice season. Can the training be perfected so as to allow a commanding officer to use a quick-firer while keeping his guns under his own control? A quick-firing gun, to carry a shell of any weight, is a very different thing from a machine gun. A machine gun can afford to throw away some hundreds of rounds in finding its range, a quick-firer could no more afford to waste its ammunition than an ordinary field gun. It would be in the ideal most invaluable if horse artillery could use a quick-firer against cavalry, who only offer a target for a few fleeting moments, but it is thought as yet by the majority of artillerymen that a battery armed with a quick-firer must regulate its fire by the power of its commanding officer to give his corrections for range or fuze, and that the smartest Major in the regiment will not be able to do it quicker than his men can have the ordinary 12-pounder B. L. ready for him. Where the power of horse artillery to operate against cavalry can be improved is on the range. At present nowhere in India is there any range where firing at targets really resembling cavalry can be practised; and no practical scheme for working guns against cavalry has yet been devised.

H. M. S. Marathon, Captain H. H. Bruce, R.N., reached Trincomalee, on the 9th, after a very pleasant passage from Bombay. The Flagship Bonaventure is now at that station and will shortly leave on a cruise with some of the other vessels. According to the programme as at present arranged the squadron will leave Trincomalee for Colombo on the 20th instant, and will remain in Colombo till the 2nd June, when it proceeds to Pondicherry, where it hopes to arrive on the 5th idem, and remain till the 8th. It then visits Diego Garcia on the 15th June, and reaches Seychelles (Mahe) on the 21st idem, and remains there till the 4th of July, on which date the squadron sails for Farquhar Island and thence proceeds to the Mauritius, where it is due on the 18th of July. Leaving Mauritius on the 10th August, the squadron visits Rodriguez, Diego Suarez, and Comoro Island, and returns to Seychelles (Mahe) on the 2nd September and remains there till the 12th. The squadron will be at Aden from the 19th to the 15th September and will return to Colombo on the 5th October.

The season report for the past week shows that rain fell in almost all districts of Bengal; but more is wanted in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The want of drinking water continues to be felt in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. There is not much change in the Punjab where cattle are dying of starvation in Hissar and are suffering from scarcity of water in Umballa and of fodder in Rohtak. A similar state of affairs obtains in several districts of the Central Provinces. In Central India pasturage is good everywhere except in Goona and parts of Gwalior. In Rajputana prices are rising in seven States, but are steady elsewhere.

Wheat cultivation in Bengal and Behar has been on a more extended scale this season than last. The total area sown this year amounted to 1,427,400 acres as compared with 1,413,000 acres in the previous year. This increase is due to the partial failure of the winter rice crop. Owing to the early cessation of monsoon rains and the general deficiency subsequently, the estimated outturn is now put at ten annas instead of eleven and-a-half as originally forecasted, and against the fifteen annas of last year. Moreover, the crops in the Barh sub-division of the Patna district were greatly injured by insects. Although the area of cultivation was larger, the gross outturn was considerably less than the previous year, the figures being 345,800 tons as compared with 486,300 tons. Other crops, comprising winter rice, rabi, foodstocks and grains were for the most part below the average yield, and the only redeeming feature of the report is that selling prices generally ruled higher.

Last year's Indian Salt Revenue amounted to Rs. 8,31,21,000, duty upon 3,45,90,000 maunds. A comparison of the proportion contributed by the various provinces shows that Bengal paid Rs. 2,60,37,000 upon 1,04,15,000 maunds; Northern India, Rs. 1,73,35,000 upon 77,16,000 maunds; Madras, Rs. 2,06,86,000 upon 82,75,000 maunds; Bombay, Rs. 1,69,44,000 upon 66,77,000 maunds; Sind, Rs. 6,55,000 upon 2,63,000 maunds; and Burma, Rs. 14,64,000 upon 12,44,000 maunds.

The Plague continues to ebb and flow in Hongkong. One day there are as many as a dozen cases, the next there are only three or four. Two Europeans recently developed symptoms of plague—one a sister in the Italian Convent, the other a Mr. Pitacco, an Italian who has not been very long in the Colony. The Sanitary Board is still hard at work endeavouring to root out the disease, but the efforts of the large gangs of whitewashers have been fruitless as yet, except in so far as their work must have some effect in preventing the epidemic from assuming more alarming proportions.

It appears from an uncompromising notice issued by the Secretary of the Club of Northern India at Muree, says the *Civil and Military Gazette* that certain ladies who had been invited to a dinner at the Club, had with their hosts been interfering "with the comfort and convenience of resident and other dining members." In what way the interference took place we may infer from the fact that an absolute veto is for the future put on the use by ladies after dinner of "the smoking and reading room, card room and other rooms reserved for the members of the Club generally:" also they are forbidden to "sit about in the passages, entrance porch, or main staircase of the Club;" while the Secretary sententiously observes that "noisy and riotous games may be agreeable enough to those who take part in them, but are hardly so attractive to other guests." Finally, "dancing is not to be allowed in the drawing room after dinner, the room not being intended for that purpose on these occasions." Of course the young and the frivolous are indignant at this fatherly scourging, while the party of propriety and club privilege are rather more grumpy than usual; and, equally of course, neither one nor the other intended to be so intensely disagreeable.

On the 2nd instant, Major J. MacIvor, R.A., C.I.E., officiating Resident at Gwalior, invested Capts. J. B. Edwards and Pundit Suraj Parshad, respectively, with the insignias of the Distinguished Service Order and the 2nd-class Order of British India, awarded them in recognition of their services in the late campaign in Chitral. The ceremony took place at a special parade of the Imperial Service Troops and in presence of the Maharaja and his Sardars.

The people of Lahore are organizing an agitation against the local Municipality who are charged with neglecting the important questions of sanitation and water-supply. It is alleged that the conservancy of the town is disgracefully neglected, filth being allowed to lie in the streets of the city forty-eight hours at a time, and not then properly removed, but simply tilted into the drains, which, in consequence, are choked and exhale all manner of abominations along their course. The neglect of even the commonest measures of public cleanliness is a menace to the health of the station, and the Commissioner of the Division has addressed a serious remonstrance to the Municipality on the subject. The water-works, on which very large sums were spent, are being similarly neglected, and are rapidly falling into decay. The water in the wells is exposed to contimamation from the air and surrounding soil, the coverings and even the brick work being broken, and the ground flooded with disused water from pumping-engines, which finds its way down to the wells carrying surface impurities with it. The whole business of sanitation and water-supply shows deficient supervision, and an utter absence of interest on the part of the Municipality. This is a very strong indictment.

An interesting feature of the report presented by the Committee appointed to revise the regulations for European schools in Bengal says the "Englishman" is its condemnation of the system of "payment by result." The Government of India has endorsed the verdict, and in India at least one of the cruellest penalties ever devised by ignorant pedantry will no longer be laid upon the teacher. It is indeed astonishing to reflect how long this system has held its ground against all the arguments of common sense. That the mind of a scholar—especially of a young scholar—is a mere machine, capable of certain mechanical action when subject to certain mechanidal pressure, is a blunder of which it would be impossible to exaggerate the wickedness and folly. The system says the Committee, was condemned because "it discouraged the attainment of a high degree of excellence in scholarship, it ignored the work done by teachers for dull and backward pupils, and it put forward mediocrity in as large a number of subjects as possible as the highest goal of the teachers' efforts." It would be a saddening, but gigantic census that should number the generations of shallow thinkers, ignoramuses, and good-for-nothings we owe their condition to "payment by results."

The German Government on April 30 submitted to the Federal Council a Bill making military service obligatory in the territaries under German protection, and providing for the reinforcement of the troops there by sending out reserves. This is a most important measure, for the reserves can at present be called out only for the annual manœuvres and in case of war. Some papers here connect it with the Matabele rising and the sending of British troops to South Africa. The "Tageblatt," for instance, openly says that the insurrection of the Hottentots in German South Africa has some connection with the action of the Matabele and the events in the Transvaal which gave England a pretext to send out fresh troops. The "Neueste Nachrichten" deals with the matter similarly.

The following is a literal translation of the speech delivered by a Cameroon negro Abel during the recent festivities held in Cameroon in honour of the German Emperor:—"The Emperor is the mightiest and cleverest man in the world. He sees the treasures in the interior of the earth, and has them lifted. He spans the world with iron threads, and when he touches them they carry his words out into the world. He has steamers running on dry land. If a mountain is in his way, he has a hole made through it. If a river interferes, he builds a road across in the air. And the German Emperor is richer than all other men together, he has only one wife, and although his wife is the most beautiful woman in the world, he has not had anything to pay for her." This last the negro must consider a decided advantage.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since your correspondent, "B.," is desirous to know how the Baj Rojgar ceremony will affect the spirits of the dead, I venture to express my views about the same with a view to invite discussion and argument for and against it from others far more learned in the Zoroastrian scriptures. I admit, and fully believe, that there is eternal justice prevailing everywhere in nature, that everything is regulated according to fixed and definite laws, and that the future life of every individual rests upon the nature of thoughts exerted, words uttered, and deeds performed by him during his present life. "As you sow so shall you reap," proves the reality of the law of ethical causation, or action and reaction, which nobody can gainsay. Since this law holds good on the physical plane, how can it work otherwise on the spiritual plane? So far it is clear that a man gets his reward or punishment according to his thoughts, words, and deeds. Now the question naturally arises that since such is the case, how does the Baj Rojgar ceremony affect the spirits of the dead?

To solve this question I must first speak about the seven principles of which man is composed, which, according to the Zorosastrian religion, are as follows:—

(1) Tanwas, i.e., body (the self) that consists of bones, &c.; (2) Ushtanas, i.e., vital heat or force; (3) Keherpas, i.e., aerial form, the airy mould; (4) Tevishis, i.e., will, or where sentient consciousness is formed; (5) Baodhas, i.e., (in Sanscrit Buddhi) body of physical consciousness, perception by the senses, or the animal soul; (6) Urwanem, i.e., soul, that which gets its reward or punishment after death; and (7) Fravashem or Faroar, i.e., spirit (the guiding energy, which is with every man, is absolutely independent, and without mixing with any worldly objects leads man to good: the spark of divinity in every being). Now, when Tanwas, or the physical body, the lowest of the seven principles, is destroyed after death, there are others which require to be shed in the course of time, so that the Faroar may reach its own destination according to its karmas or actions, and to facilitate the process of disintegration various ceremonies are preformed after death, which, by causing commotions and vibrations in the other, which is reckoned by the scientists of the day as ultrageseous matter, go to some extent to assist in the process of disintegration.

Thus step by step the various sheaths are cast off until the spirit attains to a particular point of dissolution, which is chiefly guided by the amount of thought the individual has exerted towards the spiritual side of its nature during its lifetime.

We all know that human will is a very powerful agent in the working of the mind, and that unheard-of results have taken place by its operation, a fact which has been amply verified by the phenomena of hypnotism and mesmerism by the Western scientists.

It is in proportion to the strength of will and earnestness of the desire of the living that the spirits of the dead are affected, and many a time even communicated. From this it is evident that the earnest and intense will of the living to remember the spirits of their departed ones, if not going to secure them heaven, will undoubtedly do, though in a very small measure, some good to the spirits of the dead, who in return will shower good wishes and benedictions on those who fervently remember them. Thus by remembering the dead, and offering them prayers by way of ceremonies, we do good to our own selves inasmuch as good influence pervading the ether will inevitably do good to the whole humanity in general.

I do not like to enter deeply into this matter, but leave it to others who are far a head of me in religion to discuss it in your esteemed journal.—Yours, &c.,

Queen's Road, May 18. J.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I don't agree with "A. E. S." when he runs down Mr. J. B. Petit on account of his juvenile eloquence. Mr. J. B. P. has as much right to seek relief in your columns when he is troubled with "cocoethes scribendi," as A. E. S. has. We shall not quarrel with his age. Let us deal only with his arguments. Suppose A and B are brothers, the sons of a poor Parsee farmer. At the death of their father A follows his father's pursuits, and contents himself with tilling his land and earns a modest living thereby. While B sells his share of the land and becomes a speculator in the bubble concerns like the "South Sea," and ruins himself and thousands of others who are gullible enough to believe in his schemes of making gold and entrust their spare coin to him. Then B takes the benefit of the benevolent act for the relief of insolvent debtors and goes and lives with his brother. They have a quarrel, and B hires hudmashes to kill his brother, and succeeds in his impious design, and becomes his brother's heir. With his ill-gotten money he speculates again, and dies a very rich man. Part of his wealth he leaves in the hands of trustees to have Baj Rojgar ceremonies performed for the benefit of his soul. According to Mr. Petit's logic, poor A cannot get to heaven because no prayers are said after him, no Baj Rojgar ceremonies are performed for his soul, while B gets a passport to heaven through the efficacy of the prayers, incantations and Baj Rojgar ceremonies which his ill-gotten wealth enabled him to have performed not only in his own home after his death but in the six Atush-behrams all over the Presidency. No, sir, no. The pure faith of the Zoroastrian teaches him that if he hopes to go heaven he must lead a good life, and that no prayers or ceremonies performed after his death can atone for his sins in the flesh. A hireling may rid him of his brother and help him to appropriate his money, but a hireling cannot help him to go to heaven. This being my faith, I beg, sir, in spite of Mr. J. B. Petit, to subscribe myself a poor man, but all the same

A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN.

SIKHS IN AFRICA.

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

The following are admitted to the 3rd-class of the Order of Merit:—Naick Atma Singh, 45th Sepoy Pertab Singh, 35th, and Sepoy Sunder Singh, 36th, for conspicuous gallantry in action during the expedition against the slave trading Chief, Zarafi, in Central Africa, on 27th October, 1895, on which occasion, under very heavy fire from the enemy, they brought Havildar Major Mhal Singh, who was lying mortally wounded in the open into a place of safety. Subsequently Sepoy Pertab Singh volunteered to bring a dooly from the camp, about two miles distant, and succeeded in doing so, running the gauntlet of heavy fire from the enemy the whole way. The Order was also bestowed on Sepoy Narayan Singh, 19th, for conspicuous gallantry on the 22nd of August, 1895, during a reconnaissance, on which occasion, when a party of Atonga and Makua regulars fell back in confusion before the enemy, he fixed his bayonet, dashed up the hill to their assistance and charged the enemy, killing one man and wounding another and putting the rest to flight, thereby preventing a panic amongst the Native African troops; also on Sepoy Sham Singh, 15th, and Sepoy Mahtab Singh, 45th, for conspicuous gallantry in action during the expedition against the Chief Zarafi on 27th of October 1895, on which occasion, observing the difficulties under which three of their comrades were labouring in bringing in the Havildar Major mortally wounded, they abandoned cover, and dashed forward into open order to assist them by drawing the fire of the enemy upon themselves.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

Can anything be done to restore some of the vanished glory of the mining industry? An industry that in 30 years contributed about £250,000,000 to the wealth of the colony is surely worth preserving. It is to be regretted, however, that as an investment mining is not held in high repute amongst us. And yet from that point of view its decay will be even more rapid than has been the case for ten years or more unless some reforms are introduced. A quarter of a century of trafficking and gambling in scrip has brought the industry to such a pass that few men can now be induced to venture their capital in it otherwise than in the spirit which moves the speculative individual to back a horse or take a share in an art union. When gold was easily and cheaply won at shallow depths such romantic methods of mining had their reward; but the times are changed, and we must now, if we would preserve the industry, deal with it on the principles recognised in making investments. The evil system hitherto followed has brought into existence the company promoter, the dealer in scrip, the professional director and a host of other parasites who manipulate yields and "pick the eyes" out of a mine, all to suit the ends of a market ring or clique. Mere holders of scrip are not necessarily mining investors. The chief, we may even say the sole, aim of the ordinary mining speculator, as he is known in this colony, is to find a shoot of gold bearing stone and work it out as quickly as possible. When the profits are all divided, then, and not until then, is prospecting thought of. Weary coal paying follows, and as a rule the calls are paid, not by the men who have drawn the dividends, but by their friends who have been put into "good things" on the eve of the gold giving out. The interests of the mining investor have been sadly neglected. What he wants is that the mine in which he sinks his capital shall be systematically, prudently and honestly worked, not with one eye constantly fixed on the share market and the possibility of working a rise or fall in prices to suit the jobbers.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE DISTURBANCES IN GOA AND THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Writing under the usual heading of "Indian Affairs" in the *Times*, Sir William Hunter says:—

The Goa insurrection still continues. It is now more than seven months since, on September 14, the battalion at the capital of Portuguese India broke out into mutiny, shouting "We will not go to Mozambique. We are not going to the war." During the half-year the insurrection has passed from a military revolt into a determined rebellion of certain of the native chiefs and the people. In vain the Governor-General of Portuguese India was recalled. Equally in vain did his successor arrive with an apparently irresistible force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from Portugal, under the command of the brother of the Portuguese King. The European force seems to have dwindled from sickness and other causes, leaving the revolted chiefs masters of the situation. The new Governor-General has in his turn been recalled and a successor of Royal rank has taken his place. The same note of determined optimism marks the first utterances of his Royal Highness Prince Alfonso as that which characterized the inaugural speeches of his predecessor. The same half-promise of amnesty is dangled before the rebels. The Governor-General of Portuguese India appointed last month declares he will "be happy to recommend to his Majesty my brother" pacific measure, and his hope that "the passions of the people may be calmed down and dissidence may cease in this portion of the Monarchy to which we attach ever memorable traditions."

To this blandly magniloquent proclamation, telegraphed all over India on March 23, the rebel chiefs and the people of Goa made prompt reply. The chiefs sent out three marauding expeditions from the hill country which they hold in force, and on March 28, the newspapers announced "there is a great panic in the districts." Even the inhabitants of the capital plucked up courage to speak out with a frankness which they would not have ventured on under the late Governor-General. It seems that a bogus address of a flattering sort was being got up by some servile officials to the ex-Governor-General. A counter address was forthwith circulated among the inhabitants as a protest, affirming "that Goa has never had a Governor-General who has worked so much ruin in so short a time." Half a year of martial law exercised with unsparing severity had left the rebels triumphant, and able, not only to hold their own territories, but to plunder in three separate bands the districts nominally loyal to the government. "The well-to-do" of the attacked villages "have fled away for fear of the rebels."

The suppression of the liberty of the Press in Goa compels us to piece together our narrative from the telegrams in the British-Indian Press. We have been careful to divest some of those telegrams of their sensational features, and to make allowance for the permanent difficulties which, as we pointed out on March 10, underlie the whole position of the Portuguese in India. But if the telegraphic intelligence of the Indian Press is to be relied on, the cancer of maladministration has eaten deep. Not only the troops, but even the local civil administrators of Portuguese India are said to be disaffected. In the case of a village which had gone over to the rebels "the declarations were to the effect that officials incited the deserters to revolt and made them fly and finally join the chiefs, and that they—the local officials—have been corresponding with them." It must be remembered that the heavy headquarters charges for the three little patches which make up Portuguese India to maintain a Governor-General, two local governors, a hierarchy with an Archbishop at its summit, a High Court, a standing army, and a body of Portuguese dignitaries from a Royal Highness downwards in various ornamental posts, leave very little revenues available for the actual administration. That administration is mainly conducted by Indian-born Portuguese, half-castes, and natives. Such a body of local officers makes no pretence to the efficiency of the corresponding officials in a British district. It is quite conceivable, as intimated by the telegram above quoted, that they may have joined in their own discontents the grievances of the people, and that they are in some districts in collusion with the rebels. An Indian administration of an Indian province may be a highly efficient one, as proved by many of our feudatory States. But a Europian administration of as Indian district can only be efficient when continuously recruited from the best material which the dominant Power in Europe can supply.

This is one of the lessons which the insurrection in Portuguese India has taught. It is a lesson which more than one of the European Powers who struggled with us for the supremacy in Asia are at this moment learning. Portuguese India is in open and determined revolt. In Dutch India—that is to say, in the Java Archipelago—the Dutch have been forced by the Achinese to abandon everything outside their military positions. In Spanish India—that is to say, the Philippine Islands—the Malays, as appears from our telegram last Thursday, have adopted the same tactics, and "the Spaniards have no control beyond the military lines." The truth is that with improved and comparatively cheap fire-arms the numbers of the Asiatic races a beginning to tell. Japan has recently shown them what a purely Asiatic people can accomplish. At present the resources of Holland, Spain and Portugal are being strained to prevent very serious catastrophes. In the future the European Powers domiciled in the East must preserve their supremacy by a perfect civil and military organization, such as Great Britain alone seems equal to maintain in Asia.

The fundamental difference is that while Great Britain sends the pick of her youth into the Indian Civil Service, and while to the young British Officer India is a favourite school of arms, the other European nations regard Asiatic service as a miserable exile. It is difficult to imagine an address of self-humiliation from a British Indian capital to a Royal Prince such as that in which the citizens of Goa recently welcomed the Duke of Oporto. It sounds him of "the immense joy with which they had seen his Royal Highness deign to leave the comforts and attractions of the Court in order to undertake such a long and tedious voyage to the Indian shores." What is regarded as a delightful trip by an English Royal Prince is looked upon as an enterprise of heroism and of magnanimous contempt of danger by the brother of the Portuguese King.

The example of successful and long-continued insurrection in Portuguese India is said to be at length, exercising a disturbing effect in the British coast districts of south-western India, those districts and particularly Malabar, contain an excitable and fanatical population of Mussulmans known as the Moplahs. Originating in early maritime settlements from Arabia, the Moplahs have grown into a numerous community by conversion from the low caste Hindus. They number in certain districts of the south-western coast about a million. Their activity from generation to generation in the work of conversion maintains the old fervour of Islam at a temperature unknown in other parts of India, and frequently reaching the combustion point. During the last few months, they have had an outbreak of fanaticism of a more than usually ferocious type. Whether the cause was an accidental spark of hostility to the Hindus, or the harshness of the Hindu landholders, or the reconversion of a Hindu female proselyte back from Islam to Hinduism, or a mere street insult from a Hindu to a Moplah, or some vague feeling that the successful insurrection in the not distant territory of Goa might be turned into an opportunity for themselves, it is impossible to determine. The fact remains that they declared a Jihad or Holy War against the infidel, selecting the Hindus as the particular class of infidel to be attacked.

It must be remembered that many Moplahs are dedicated to God before birth by their parents. This means that in almost every Moplah village there is a succession of professional fanatics, whose one idea of duty is the conversion or destruction of the infidel. Every true Moplah honestly believes that to die in the tumults which these professional fanatics dignify with the name of Holy War forms a sure passport to Paradise. It is impossible to read the accounts of the late Moplah outburst without deep sorrow and pity. Even the Hindu Press acknowledges the mistaken heroism with which the "Fighters for the Faith" refused all offers of escape and resolutely chose death. On one occasion, 92 of them had taken up their position in a Hindu temple armed with old matchlocks and swords. They were surrounded by our semi-military police, supported, it is said, by some soldiers, whose superior weapons moved them down from a distance beyond range of the Moplah muskets. Scorning all offer of mercy, they deliberately came out into the open and stood presenting themselves as targets for our bullets. As their companions fell wounded, they themselves hacked them to pieces with their swords to assure them an immediate entrance into Paradise. It was impossible to close upon them, as they would have died fighting to the last man and caused a needless loss of life to our police. When finally implored to lay down their weapons, they replied that "death was the one thing wished for," and then no further answer was given. According to the papers received by last mail, 92 of them were slain. Had they been left to fight it out with the Hindus, there would probably have been ten times that number of victims. These stubborn facts of fanaticism should not be lost sight of when, from the security of our irresistible position in Asia, we pass judgment upon the Portuguese at Goa, or the Dutch in Java, or the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands, or the Turks in Armenia. We ought in fairness to recognize that it is only our overwhelming force in India which saves us from similar trouble on a far greater scale.

A LOCAL EUROPEAN ARMY FOR INDIA.

[COMMUNICATED TO "THE BROAD ARROW."]

In discussing the question of Army organisation in India, some writers have lately put forward in the press supposed substantial arguments in favour of the return to the system of having a special European force enlisted for service in India alone. It is pleaded that such a force would be easily recruited at home, as the East India Company's army was always more popular with a better class of the population than that from which the Royal Army was recruited; that the local army, officers and men, looking only to India for a career, were more contented and useful in the country during peace time than the former, whilst "doing and caring" splendidly in honourable rivalry in war time. It is to be hoped that such specious pleas will not be allowed to prevail with any Government responsible for the well-being of the British Empire. The existence of a European army in India, distinct from that of the Crown, was an anomaly in the days of the East India Company, and would be a greater anomaly now. It was from its first establishment found by the Home authorities to have been a mistake. In 1788 the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, writing to the Marquis Cornwallis, said: "As for the account which you give of the state of the European troops in the service of the Company, it grieves me, though it does not in the least astonish me, as it is totally impossible that they can be otherwise than the riff-raff of London streets got together by the crimps and the gleanings of the different gaols. The officers are in general young men who have ruined themselves and are obliged to fly their country, or very low people who are sent out to make their fortunes, and who will therefore stick at nothing in order to gain money. I have no doubt, however, that through your Lordship's good management and prudence you will be able in time to make great alterations for the better even in this, though I must confess that the only real way of getting rid of all this inconvenience at once would be to destroy the Company's troops and have nothing but King's troops Indeed it is quite ridiculous that there should be two completely different services in a country which acknowledges the same Sovereign." The Right Hon. Henry Dundas penned a memorandum supporting this view and combating all the objections which he thought could be raised against the proposed change. But the old East India Company had too powerful friends in both Houses of Parliament to allow of the doing away with a scheme which gave the directors a monopoly of patronage, "beneficial" as the memorandum puts it, "to themselves and their connections." The cry was raised that an amalgamation of the two armies under the Crown would be to give the patronage to a quarter which it would be used to the detriment of the Company's officers, many of whom had, with great gallantry during two successive wars, maintained the defence of the British possessions in India, and ought not therefore to be sacrificed to any new system of policy however plausible. Mr. Dundas's reply to this was cogent and to the point: "It is true there will be more military promotion in the distribution of the King, but if those Indian possessions are at all to be retained, it can only be by a large European force, to be recruited from the subjects of this country, to be regulated in its operations by the Government of the country, and to act in concert with the general strength of the Empire. Under these circumstances it is a solecism to suppose it can be with propriety placed anywhere but in the handsof the first executivemagistrate of the State. The claim of the Directors of the Company to retain the control of a local European army in India was stated to rest on "pretensions so unfounded, so unpopular and so corrupt," that "there can be no difficulty in counteracting any results it may produce." The right honourable gentleman had not however correctly gauged the strength of his opponents. For nearly seventy years after this memorandum was written the Directors maintained their army and distributed its patronage amongst "themselves" and their connections." It was not until the Nemesis of misrule brought about the sepoy Mutiny of 1857 that the Government necessity of acting upon advice tendered more than half a century back. The shadow which the black mutiny cast over England and India obscured the eyes of Englishmen at home to the fact that another danger followed in the immediate wake of the native revolt—namely, a threatened revolt amongst the old East India Company's European troops. The true story of the "white mutiny" has hitherto been concealed in records pigeon-holed in official archives, but survivors of the time and who were then in India may remember how grave the situation was when it was considered necessary by the military authorities to carry out the sentence of "shooting to death" passed by a general court-martial on a young soldier of the 6th Europeans who had taken a prominent part in the spreading of insubordination which required the strong hand of Sir Hugh Rose to put down. That the local European army had in every respect improved since the day when His Royal Highness the Duke of York wrote so disparagingly of its officers and men was of course unquestionable. The Duke's criticism had long been relegated to the limbo of oblivion into which so many scandals have passed, but one disparaging fact remained and that was the weakness of regimental discipline. Good and gallant service done in many a hard-fought field whose name was borne on their colours all the regiments of the company could boast of, but the discipline and habits of self-control engendered by the strict system of regimental interior economy which obtained in the Royal Army had been weakened to a dangerous degree in the local European corps. Climatic influences have always deteriorating effects on men and systems in the East, and the necessity for a change in the organisation of the Company's English troops was as pressing as it was in the case of their Sepoy regiments. It was but natural for several of the old officers of the former to regret the change, as it was for some of the old officers of the latter, for in both cases the confidence which they had in their men was a sentiment to be honoured, although it appealed more to the heart than to the head, but after the experience of the past, to re-establish a local European army for India would be a blunder hardly less criminal than to restore the Bengal sepoy army on the old and proved dangerous lines.

RHODESIA.

West and north of the Transvaal lie those immense British territories which have been assigned to the British South Africa Company as its sphere of operations. Bechuanaland—so called from the principal native race which occupies it—is a high and generally level country, mostly wooded, though the trees are but small, and with grass which is richer and more abundant than that of the Transvaal. It is looked upon as likely to prove one of the best ranching tracts in the continent. Matabeleland and Mashonaland, farther to the north, are equally high, but more undulating than Bechuanaland, with great swelling downs somewhat resembling the prairies of western Kansas.

They are bright, breezy countries, very hot in the daytime, for they lie within the tropic, but nights cool even in midsummer, and a climate which, except in the lower grounds along the marshy banks of the streams, is not merely healthy, but invigorating. Plenty of rain falls in December, January, and February, and it is only in October, at the end of the dry season, that the grass begins to fail on the pastures. The subjacent rock is, as in Bechuanaland, usually granite; but here and there beds of slate and schist are found, and in these beds there are quartz reefs, believed to be rich in gold, and from which a great deal of gold must in days gone by have been extracted, so numerous are the traces of ancient workings.

The extreme easterly part of Mashonaland, where it borders on the dominions of Portugal, is called Manicaland. This is a country of bold mountains of granite mixed with porphyry and slate—a country the loftiest peaks of which rise to a hight of 8,000 feet above the sea, and where a comparatively abundant rainfall makes the streams more numerous, and fuller even in the dry season, than are those of any other part of the great plateau. Here and there a piece of high tableland, some 7,000 feet above sea-level, offers an atmosphere of rare salubrity, while a few miles farther to the eastward, in the low ground which slope gently to the coast, malignant fevers warn Europeans against any attempt to settle, and make even a journey from the sea to the highlands dangerous during some months of the year.—"Impressions of South Africa," by Prof. James Bryce, M. P., in the May "Century."

The Travancore Government is of opinion that the progress made during the year with its scheme of agricultural demonstration warrants its continuance. A number of crops new to the country have been introduced, and a variety of improved processes in cultivation have been successfully demonstrated. It is anticipated that during the current year, which will complete the period during which the scheme was to be tried, there will be progress shown to warrant its establishment permanently, both as a means of demonstration in the more improved agricultural processes, and as a centre from which agricultural education may radiate. In this connection the Government has had under consideration for some time a scheme whereby Primary Vernacular schools in certain localities may have attached to them small farms on which, under proper training, pupils who are the sons of ryots may receive instruction in the elementary principles and practice of agriculture. The teachers in such schools would be trained at the Agricultural Demonstration Farm. It is believed that such a scheme would reach the classes for whom it is intended more effectually than others which have been attempted elsewhere.

THE CROWNING OF THE CZAR.

Miss Mary Grace Thorton, daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, describes "The Crowning of the late Czar Alexander III" in the "Century" for May. Miss Thorton writes as follows:—

The service began with the Emperor's confession of faith, which was so like our own that I could follow it easily. The metropolitan came forward to hear him make it, and responded at the end, "May the grace of the Holy Ghost abide with thee." I understood comparatively little of the rest; but they say that the prayers are wonderfully beautiful.

From the first moment to the last the Emperor was the central figure. If one looked away, it was only to see how every one was watching him. His voice certainly trembled when he began to read, but it gained confidence as he went on, and he looked (as he always does, to my mind, with or without a crown) every inch an emperor. Throughout the whole service he bore himself with great dignity, and in a manner worthy of such an occasion.

After the creed and the reading of the epistle and the gospel, he ordered the imperial mantle to be brought, which was clasped round his neck with the collar of St. Andrew, lifted the magnificent crown from the cushin on which it was presented, and receiving the benediction from the metropolitan, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," placed it on his head, and, holding the scepter in his right hand and the globe in his left, seated himself upon his throne, looking a very noble presentment of a czar of all the Russias. The Empress seemed to have caught something of his air, for that day a certain stain statelieness was added to all her charm. She was very pale, but I thought that I had never seen her look more sympathetic. She now left her place, and went to kneel before her husband on a cushion which had been placed for her at his feet by Prince Waldemar.

The Czar lifted his own crown from his head, and placed it an instant on bers before replacing if. Then, taking her crown from its bearer, he held it in place while the four dames d'honneur fastened is securely to her head. These were Countess Adlerberg, Princess Viasemski, Princess Kotchoubey, and one I did not know—the oldest in rank in Russia, I believe; and they also helped to fasten the imperial mantle of cloth-of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR GOLDSTEIN, of Berlin, has found that potassium platino-cyanide gives a bluish phosphorescence in the Rontgen rays which acts very quickly on photographic plates. The light thrown off by a phosphorescent substance exposed to the Rontgen rays is more effective in photography than that which has passed through the substance.

According to the experiments of M. Grehaut, the most explosive mixture of acetylene gas and air is one volume of acetylene to nine volumes of air. It is necessary when one uses acetylene to guard against the introduction of air into the gas, as the detonating mixtures of the two gases are dangerous. M. Grehaut has also found that the volume of carbonic acid produced by the combustion of acetylene in a Manchester burner is, to the volume of oxygen consumed, as 8 to 10.

According to M. Eugene Mesnard, it is light, not oxygen, which is the principal cause of the transformation and destruction of odorous principles, but in many cases these two agents act or seem to act in concert. Light acts both as a chemical and mechanical power in producing the perfume of plants. Intensity of the perfume of flowers depends on the balance established at every hour of the day between the pressure of water in their cellules, which tend to drive the perfumes outward, and the drying action of light. In the East, where there is too much heat, the flowers are often scentless, and the resins fragrant, because the vegetation has too much light and too little water.

According to Mr. Lucien Carr, the American Indian of the Eastern States was not merely a hunter and fisher when first discovered by the white man, but a small farmer. In fact it appears from a careful study of archæological remains that he was little behind the white settler who dispossessed him, so far as the material comforts of life are concerned.

The nourishing and warming value of food is now being measured at the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. To this end a man is confined for several days at a time inside a large copper-lined box or chamber with thick glass windows. Measured quantities of air and food are supplied to him, and the heat generated in his system is carefully observed. He is not exactly in solitary confinement, as he can converse by telephone with the outer world.

An interesting book, the "Anthropologie du Calvados," recently published at Caen, France, by Dr. R. Collignon, calls attention to statistics of the French people, compiled by Jacoby and others, which illustrate the connection between superior mental endowments and race. Jacoby's method was to catalogue all distinguished Frenchmen born in each Department during a century, without reference to the kind of their ability, and to note what proportion the figures bore to a million inhabitants. Remarkable differences appeared, the figure ranging from 13 to 1,000 per million for the Department of Charente and Creuse, to 690 per million for the Department of the Seine. The province of Normandy gave 106 per million. When the several lines of eminence were analysed, it was found that the South of France was remarkable for works of poetry and imagination, and Normandy for science.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, has issued a bulletin on a disease named Bacteriosis, which is common among carnations. The disease is caused by a bacterial parasite called Bacterium Dianthi, which has been isolated by Messrs. Arthur and Bolley. Delicate and poorly grown plants are most subject to the disease, but it can be warded off by keeping the foliage dry and preventing the presence of aphides.

Laws against weeds exist in twenty-five of the American states and territories. In California, Delaware, and Kentucky, the law is levelled against a particular weed, such as the Canada or the Russian thistel. In other states, Minnesota and Ohio, for instance, it prescribes as many as fourteen weeds. The fact that no federal laws against weeds exist is probably owing to the fact that no one weed is of national importance, but the Russian thistle threatens to become so. The division of Botany, U. S., Department of Agriculture, has just issued a bulletin (No. 17) giving data to enable agriculturists and legislators to prepare laws better adapted for the control of weeds than those now in use.

The village of Puy, in France, has a viper killer who is something of a character. His outer clothes are made of viper skins, and for some years he has supported himself on the prize money gained from the Corporation of Puy for viper heads at 50 and 25 centimes a head. Whether the price is now too low, or the vipers are becoming scarce, Courtol has lately been obliged to eke out his livelihood by exhibiting himself in a caravan during winter. He kills the poisonous vipers with a kind of fork, his legs being protected up to the knees. Courtol says that the vipers of Puy seek the shade, unlike snakes, which love to bask in the sun. They are careful to move over ground coloured like their own bodies, which are blackish, greyish, greenish, or reddish according to the variety. The twilight is the best time to catch them. On one occasion he found a dead viper which had choked itself in trying to swallow a frog.

Mr. Kingsley L. Martin, assistant engineer on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, has invented a method of telephoning to and from moving trains which is said to prove successful in practice. It is simply a novel form of brush contact on the end of a pole, by which the telephone in the train can be connected to the wire along the line which supplies electricity to light the cars.

Estimates of the temperature of the sun vary from 4,000 to 10,000 degrees Centigrade; and the latest by Professor Paschen gives about 5,000 degrees Centigrade or 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is not so much higher than that of the electric arc furnace, which vaporises carbon and other refractory minerals.

Sir Frederick Bramwell and Dr. John Hopkinson will be judges in the international contest of horseless carriages for the prizes offered by the "Engineer." The vehicles will be divided into four classes, and the total sum will be divided into four prizes of 350, 250, 150, and 100 guineas. Entries must be made on or before the last day of July, and the trials, consisting of a run of at least 200 miles will probably take place on October 12.

Pneumatic tyres are now to be seen on some of the cabs of Paris, one of the companies having introduced the fashion. The new tyre, far from proving an additional item of expense, is said to be an economy. It reduces the weight of the cab by 100lbs. It enables the vehicle to be more lightly built, diminishes the cost for repairs, and seems to spare the horses.

The aerial torpedo consists of a smallsized gas-filled balloon, capable of sustaining for any length of time from thirty to forty pounds at an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the earth. Inside of the lower or small end of the balloons is placed a metal cylinder, which contains an electrical device, the purpose of which is to ignite the gas in the balloon at any stated period. Underneath the balloon is suspended a case or basket containing high explosives, similar to dynamite, which explodes with terrific force when striking a hard substance, like the earth or walled embankments. In action, the management of the torpedo is described as very easy and simple, the inventor stating that a corporal's guard can with it accomplish what would require a large force to do by the usual methods now employed in the siege of cities, or the scattering of large bodies of troops. The torpedo complete is small and compact, and a large number can be carried by a few men or a pack-animal. The gas to inflate the balloon is carried in light metal cylinders, enough being compressed in one cylinder to inflate a large number of aerial torpedoes. To use the aerial torpedo effectively all that is necessary is to approach as near as possible the locality where the torpedo is desired to take effect, and to ascertain the direction of the lower air current and the velocity of same per hour. The length of time it would take for the air current to carry the torpedo over the objective point can thus be ascertained, and the electrical device set at the proper hour or minute. The balloon part is then inflated, the torpedo released, and the air current will convey the torpede to the point desired. As soon as the time has expired as set in the electrical device an electric spark will ignite the gas in the balloon, causing it to explode, when the torpedo will drop to earth. The explosive striking the earth or any hard substance will cause serious damage in that locality. In the siege of cities this aerial torpedo, the inventor believes, will be especially effective, as no defence can be made against it, and it can be used in the night as well as day, and by a few men of ordinary intelligence.

For spreading the hoofs of horses or mules, to prevent and cure lameness, a simple and inexpensive device has been invented and patented by Jacob Trenkle, of Portville, New York. It consists of a metal yoke piece bent to conform to the contour of the hoof on which it is to be applied, and having at each end an inwardly bent hook member adapted to engage the rear ends of the coronary band on the hoof of the animal. The yoke piece is preferably of thin steel, and when in position inclines upwardly and forwardly, encircling the hoof and fitting closely thereon. The device is preferably employed in connection with a light shoe formed of two pieces jointed at their forward ends, the shoe also having at its rear ends hook-shaped lips which engage the coronary band. When it is desired to spread one-quarter of the hoof only, the joint of the shoe is placed at one side of the toe, instead of centrally, and one hook member of the yoke piece is made to engage with a notch in the shoe instead of with the coronary band, the full force of the expansive spring then being exerted to spread the hoof on the other side. The moderate pressure constantly applied in this way is adapted to gradually effect the disired divergence of the parts, relieving sensitive portions and promoting a better circulation.

DEATH'S DOOR.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY AVERTED: SENSATIONAL INTERVIEW.

WHEN a person at death's door, whose family and friends have taken a last farewell, is miraculously restored to health, there is little wonder that the case should excite interest and give rise to reports, in a small village. Such a case is brought under notice by an English correspondent, who has made a point of ascertaining the facts. This is what he learnt from personal inquiries.

Miss Bessie Portlock, a young woman of eighteen, lives with her parents at Parsonage Cottage, Frilsham, Berkshire, England. Her father, a type of the good-old-fashioned English agriculturist, has lived on the Marlstone Estate for over thirty years, his present employer being Mr. George Palmer, of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, "where the biscuits come from."

The mother is a strong hard-working woman, whose character can best be read in her scrupulously clean and comfortable cottage. When I first saw Bessie, writes the reporter, she was walking down the garden to fetch some coal from the wood-house. She certainly did not look much of an invalid. She wears glasses, but has a pleasant manner, and speaks with an intelligence far above the ordinary style of the country girl. She told her story simply and plainly.

"I was out in service," she said, "but being taken ill in June, 1894, I was obliged to leave my place and come home. My mother took me to a doctor, who said it was a case for the hospital. At Newbury Hospital, the doctors said I had a tendency to consumption of the bowels. I stayed there seven weeks, and was a little better when I came out. But I got much worse in a short time. The pain was something dreadful. Our doctor said he could do nothing for me, and advised mother to send me to the Reading Hospital. I was there for ten weeks, and seemed a little relieved when I came out. But soon after I was taken much worse, and mother again went to our doctor, who, however, said he could do nothing for me. I had wasted away to a skeleton, and could not walk up and down stairs. The neighbours used to say I was dying. I couldn't eat anything; I was in dreadful pain, and had given up all hope myself. Mother one day read in the *Newbury News* what wonderfull cures were being made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I said, 'Oh do get some, mother,' and she sent into Newbury for a box. I began taking them according to the directions, and felt better the second or third day. Before the box was empty I was able to get up and about. I continued to take them, and gradually got better."

"And you feel better and stronger?"

"Oh yes," she replied; "I am able to assist my mother in the house work, and last Monday walked three miles. The neighbours could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw me, and the doctor said, 'What have you been doing to make yourself so much better?' I told him I had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The mother was equally emphatic: "It's the Pills' and nothing but the Pills," she said. "Our doctor said to me in his surgery, 'I am afraid I can do nothing for your daughter; it's consumption of the bowels, and we cannot save her.' At Whitsuntide all her brothers and sisters came home to see her for the last time; they never expected to see her again. I am so thankful we tried the Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."

VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."

VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORKING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to give me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORKING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM.

USE ONLY
RED BALL BRAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS

SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.

S&H

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

PURITY. STRENGTH.

Stevenson & Howell,
STANDARD WORKS, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

Agents for the Presidency: JOHN M. HEYN & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:
CURRIMBHOY JALALBHOY & CO., BHOSARI MOHALLA, BOMBAY.
ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & CO., BHOSARI MOHALLA, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

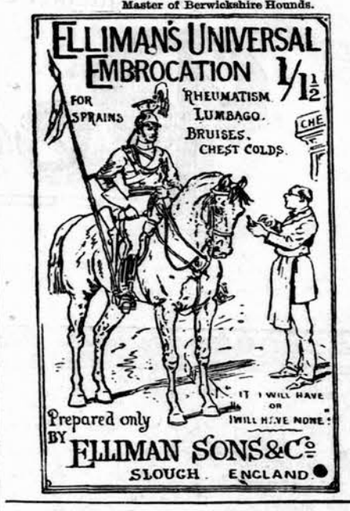
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld., NEW YORK.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCEL" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.
J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from its pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottle only.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!
Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.
ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co. &c., &c.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE — OCTOPUS

AFTER USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, isnumbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. FITZTOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

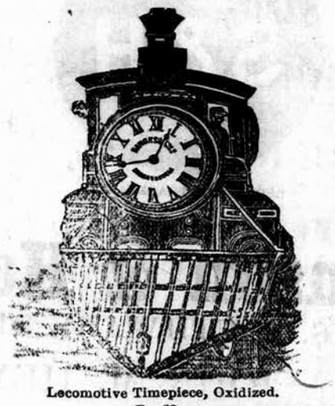
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

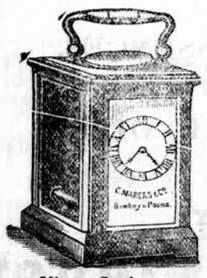
MARCKS & Co. LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

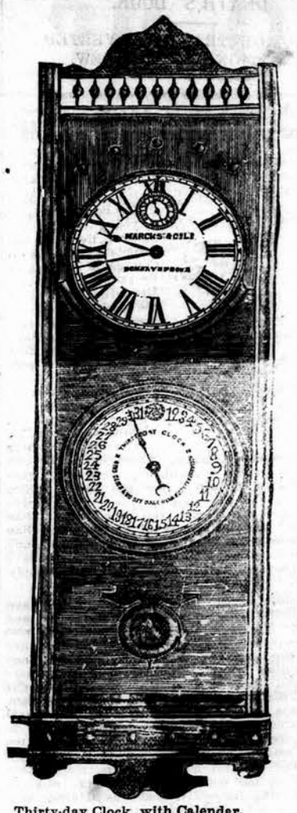


Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

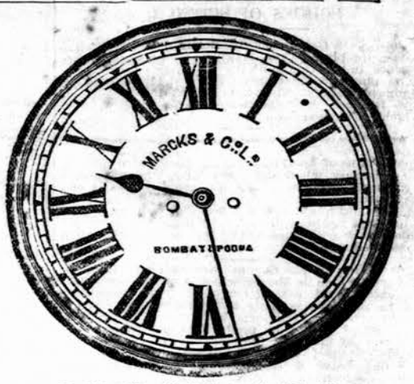


Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

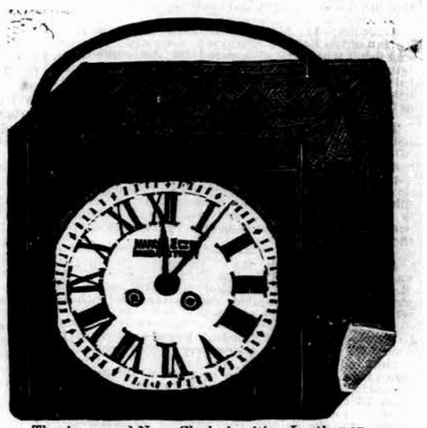
REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ... .Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ... ,, 85.

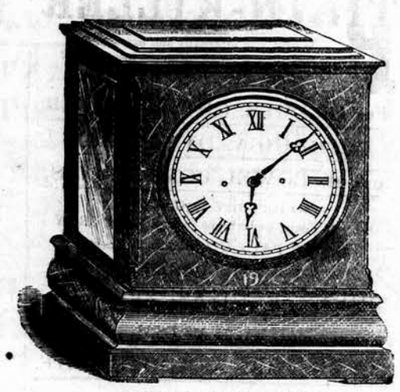


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 35 to 475.



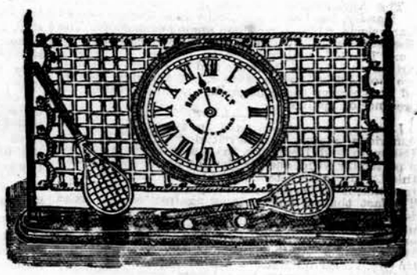
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



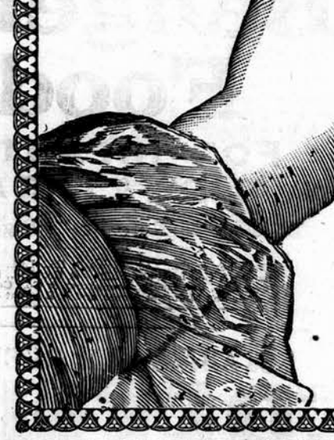
MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25.
And many other Novel designs.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Willia Pauncefort

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lurani Patiala

PEARS INVENTOR

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush**-rose attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

The Most Perfect **Disinfectant** Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & F. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Stephens BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Inks

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.